FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, SEPTEMBER 8, 1846. [NO. 1527.]

PRINTED WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

FOR SALE.

FIVE Shares of the Capital Stock of the Rockfish Manufacturing Company, each $1000, have been placed in my hands for sale. Persons desirous to make the investment may have any information on the subject by application to

C. P. MALLETT,
Pres't R. M. Co.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1846. 26tf

SALT AND MOLASSES.

2500 BUSHELS heavy Alum Salt.
150 hhds. prime Molasses.

On consignment,—very cheap and on time.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept. 1, 1846. 26tf

DENTISTRY.

J. N. BAIRD having determined to locate permanently in Fayetteville, will devote his undivided attention to the practice of Dentistry in Fayetteville, and the surrounding counties.

When in Fayetteville, he will be found at Beggs' Hotel, and all orders from the country, for his services, will be promptly attended to.

He can exhibit the most satisfactory references, as to character and practical skill in his profession.

Aug. 8, 1846. 26-tf

PHILADELPHIA
SEED STORE.
Of more than 10 years' standing.

THE SUBSCRIBER continues to keep constantly on hand—

Clover, Timothy, Orchard, Herd, and other Grass Seeds,

Together with a full and complete assortment of first quality Fresh

Garden Seeds,

Raised from selected plants of best varieties.

Also, prime quality fresh LUCERNE SEED, a superior article.

JOSEPH P. H. COATES,
No. 49 Market st., Philadelphia.

August 25, 1846. 26-7w

Medical College of the State of South Carolina.

THE Annual Course of LECTURES in this Institution will commence on the second Monday in November, upon the following branches:—

ANATOMY, by J. E. Holbrook, M. D.
SURGERY, by E. Geddings, M. D.
INSTITUTES AND PRACTICE, by S. H. Dickson, M. D.
PHYSIOLOGY, by James Moultrie, M. D.
MATERIA MEDICA, by Henry R. Frost, M. D.
OBSTETRICS, by Thos. G. Prioleau, M. D.
CHEMISTRY, by C. U. Shepard, M. D.
DEMONSTRATOR, St. Julian Ravenel, M. D.

The Demonstrator's apartment has recently been much improved, and will be opened on the 1st of November or earlier, under the immediate direction of Dr. Ravenel.

CLINICAL INSTRUCTION will be delivered at the Marine Hospital, Alms House, and College Hospital, to which the Students are admitted.

Students have access to a valuable Medical Library.

Good boarding can be obtained at from three and a half to four dollars per week.

Specimens in Pathological Anatomy, and in Natural History, will be thankfully received.

For further information refer to the Annual Circular of the College, or direct to

HENRY R. FROST, Dean.

Charleston, August 22, 1846. 26-6w
[Pr. adv. $4 00.]

VALUABLE LAND.
And Stand for a Store,
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to change his business, offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he resides, and which is known as one of the best stands for a County Store in N. Carolina. It is 11 miles West of Pittsborough, on Rocky River; is healthy as the Blue Ridge; and possesses the usual advantage of a farm in this section of the country. The property will be sold cheap, as I am determined to sell; and the attention of those wishing to merchandise in the county is particularly invited to it. The tract contains 400 acres, —200 under cultivation. Those desiring such property will call and see.

ROBERT MARSH.

Chatham county, Aug. 28, 1845. 26-3m

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY or stolen from the subscriber on the night of the 23d of August, 1846, two negro men. BOB is a boy about forty years old, of light complexion, five feet nine or ten inches high. GEORGE about thirty years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, dark complexion—when spoken to has a down look. The said negroes may try to get back to North Carolina. If stolen, I will pay the above reward for them and the thief, with proof to convict them, or twenty-five dollars for the negroes, lodged in any jail where I can get them.

ALEXANDER McDADE.

Six miles east of Mount Meigs, Montgomery county, Ala. August 26. 26-6w

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned against receiving or trading for a Note of Hand made by me to N. Hunt or bearer, for the sum of Fifty-five Dollars, payable the first day of last May, as I never received value for said Note, and am determined not to pay the same.

ALEXANDER MOORE.

Lumberton, August 27, 1846. 26-3w

NEGRO CLOTHS.

A DESIRABLE article for Negro Winter Clothes, manufactured at Salem in this State, price from 23 to 42 cents, all wool. Please call and examine the qualities.

A. W. STEEL.

August 3, 1846. 22-6wi

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Drs. CAMERON & MALLETT, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of July last.

T. N. CAMERON, M. D.
WM. P. MALLETT, M. D.

August 18, 1846. 24-1w

SCHOOL BOOKS.

JUST received, Tupper's Thousand Lines, Proverbial Philosophy, and a large variety of other School Books.

E. J. HALE.

Aug. 18.

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES.

Hast thou a friend for whom thou fond emotions cherish,
Secure the shadow, ere the substance perish.

THE Subscriber, having been absent from town for some three weeks on account of sickness, has returned, and purposes remaining here for a short time, in order to give to all an opportunity of procuring correct Likenesses of themselves and friends, in his superior style.

Being connected with several of the most successful Daguerreotype establishments in the State of New York, he has advantages, enjoyed by but few artists.

Portraits taken in a superior and greatly improved style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored so that no climate will affect them in the least.

Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences if required.

Particular attention given to those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art.

Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his room on Hay street, a few doors West of Briggs's Hotel.

J. L. BRYAN.

Aug. 18. 24-tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Aug. 24, 1846. 97-tf

SPLENDID LOTTERIES!

THE MOST SPLENDID
$50,000 CAPITAL!!!
Also $20,000!! $10,000!
Grand Alexandria Lottery,
Class D for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday Sept. 19, 1846.
MAMMOTH SCHEME.
1 Capital Prize of $50,000!
1 Prize of 20,000!
1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 1,277, 2 Prizes of 3,000, 50 of 1,000, 50 of 500, 50 of 100, 100 of 250, 198 of 200, &c. &c.
78 Number Lottery—15 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes			$160 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves	80 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters	40 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Eighths	20 00

$30,000.
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class E, for 1846, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, Sept. 26, 1846.
CAPITALS.
1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 3,140, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2,000, 50 Prizes of 1,000, &c. &c. &c.
75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes,			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

Aug. 15, 1846. 24-tdp

A CARD.

DR. WM. P. MALLETT may be found, when not professionally engaged, at his office near Eccles's Bridge, adjoining the office at present occupied by the Hon. James C. Dobbin.

August 18, 1846. 24-1y

OLD APPLE BRANDY.

16 BBLS. OLD APPLE BRANDY, a superior article, suitable for Wine makers. For sale by JAS. G. COOK.

July 27. 21tf

WM. D. SMITH,
General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

April 1, 1846. 5-tf

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
Fahnestock's Vermifuge,
Gray's Ointment,
For sale at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE.

Sept. 22.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1846.

J. S. & R. Williams *vs.* John Pankey.
J. Williams, Pankey & Co. *vs.* same.
Bethune B. McKenzie *vs.* same.
Tristram Bostick *vs.* same.

Original Attachment levied on the Defendant's undivided interest in the lands of Auzy Pankey, dec'd.—1345 acres.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendant of the issuing of these Attachments, and requiring him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in October next, and replevy and plead, or judgment by default will be entered against him, and the property levied on be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiffs' demand.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in July, A. D. 1846.

25] R. S. McDONALD.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1846.

Mary Gibson *vs.* Noah Gibson and others, heirs at law of William Gibson, dec'd.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Aaron Gibson and Sarah his wife, two of the Defendants in this Petition, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore Ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Aaron Gibson and Sarah his wife, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition, otherwise the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the Petition will be heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in July, A. D. 1846.

25] R. S. McDONALD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a new Certificate for four Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, standing in the name of Duncan Munroe, in the room of the original, which is lost or destroyed.

THOS. MUNROE, Adm'r.

Cumberland county, July 6, 1846. 18-3m

5,000 lbs. BACON,

OF superior quality, just received and for sale by BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

July 20, 1846. 20tf

JUST RECEIVED,

BRADLEY'S Sermons; Luther on Galatians; Burder's Village Sermons; Ellsworth's Patent Office Report; Scott's Novels, complete for $2 50; Vols. 8, 9, 10, and 11 Harper's Miscellany, consisting of Darwin's Voyage of a Naturalist; Parrott's Journey to Arabia; Remarkable Criminal Trials; Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, and 62 of Wiley and Putnam's Library of Choice Reading, viz: Keats' Poetical Works; Blanchard's Sketches from Life; Journey from Cornhill to Cairo; Hazlitt's Table Talk, 2d series; Thiodolf the Icelander, &c. &c. For sale by

May 30. E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S Miscellanies; Wilson's do.; Chronicles of Pineville, by the author of Major Jones's Courtship, 50 cents; Count Julian, or the last days of the Goth, by Simms, 40; Life of Margaret Catchpole, 25; Fremont's Exploring Expedition to Oregon, California, &c., 25; Leibeg's Animal Chemistry, 25; Pictorial Life of Washington, of Jackson, of Napoleon, of Franklin, 75 cents each; Yankee Stories, by the author of Sam Slick, 70; Dow, Jr's, Patent Sermons, 1 30; Language of Flowers; Oxford Bibles; &c.

E. J. HALE.

4th vol. D'Aubigne's Reformation,

JUST RECEIVED. Also, a variety of New Books, including Guizot's History of the English Revolution of 1640, price $1 37; Guizot's History of Civilization in Europe, $1 20; Carlysle's Life &c. of Cromwell, $2; The Betrothed, $1; Saturday Evenings, $1; Dickens's Cricket on the Hearth, 7 cents; The Farmer's Treasure, 80; Step-Mother, by James, 50; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

Three Northern-built BUGGIES,

ON hand and for sale by
BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

July 29, 1846. 20tf

GIESE & SON,
Commission Merchants,
For the sale of Flour, Grain, Seed, Lumber, Iron, &c. &c.,
No. 18 Commerce street Wharf,
BALTIMORE.

J. G. & Son will receive and sell all kinds of Country Produce, and make liberal advances on consignments when required, and prompt remittances when sales are effected.

Refer to—
P. Durkin, Esq. Cashier, Petersburg, Va.
Wesley Gregg, Esq. do.
Lewis Lunsford, Esq. do.
Peebles, White & Davis, do.
and others.

June 13, 1846. 15-29wpd

DEAFNESS.

MR. McNAIR'S Acoustic Oil has proved very successful in curing even total deafness. We have many certificates from citizens who have used this Oil with complete success. We invite all who are troubled with any disease of the Ear, to examine the proof.

Langley's Western Indian Panacea

Is the best family medicine in the world. It is a cure for Dyspepsia, Asthma, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Costiveness, Jaundice, Epilepsy, Constitutional Debility, &c.

N. B. It operates without the slightest pain, as a mild but thorough cathartic, and never leaves the person costive, even if taken very often.

☞ Sold Wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York; and Retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and by Atkins & Co., Clinton; Bass & Sullivan, Kenansville; D. G. Paterson, Little Rockfish; McDowell & Co., Elizabeth town; and by one person in every village in the United States and Canadas.

April 9, 1846. 7-eowfm

Sick Headache REMEDY.

DR. SPOHN'S Headache Remedy is allowed to be the only preparation that will effectually cure that worst of all complaints. Persons using this article will never have the sick headache. If people had rather give fifty cents or a dollar to be entirely cured, than to be laid up for two or three days, they can do so by buying a bottle of this Remedy.

☞ Sold Wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York; and Retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and by Atkins & Co., Clinton; Bass & Sullivan, Kenansville; D. G. Paterson, Little Rockfish; McDowell & Co., Elizabeth town; and by one person in every village in the United States and Canadas.

April 9, 1846. 7-eowfm

MORE LIGHT!

THE Subscriber, desirous of closing his business and leaving town, offers for sale that well known desirable piece of property, the Fayetteville, North Carolina,

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

All necessary information for conducting the business will be given to whoever buys it. There is no business in the community that pays so well in proportion to the amount invested. This market affords from 40,000 to 70,000 lbs. of Tallow per annum, and whoever engages in the business can easily obtain three-fourths of that quantity to manufacture, and ready sale can be found for any quantity that can be made. Any persons from abroad wishing to purchase, can obtain any information respecting it by inquiring from the Subscriber. Large quantities of Candles are annually sent for from Wilmington, Raleigh, Chapel Hill, and Hillsborough, and as many more can be sold with a little attention, besides the large quantity consumed in this market. Call soon or you may lose a bargain.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, July 6, 1846. 18tf

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.
A SURE REMEDY FOR WORMS.

A LARGE SUPPLY of this unrivalled cure for Worms, received at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, for sale very low by the dozen to Country Merchants.

Jan'y 26, 1846. 95tf

Children's Toy Books

For sale at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE.

From the French of the Moniteur Parisien.

THE MINER'S BRIDE.
A THRILLING FRENCH SKETCH.

In one of the villages of the north of France, in the midst of a population composed entirely of miners, lived Peter and Margaret.

Peter was the son of an overseer of the mines. As soon as he could walk, he ran to the mines—he descended into them—and, by his cheerfulness and play, solaced the cares of his father. Afterwards, when his good childish qualities gave place to youth, Peter became a good workman—and, after his father, he was the most capable in directing the work.

He knew how to select the place, where the miner could strike with the best assurance of success; he used to pass through the long subterranean galleries, without wandering from his course; and, incapable of fearing the darkness, he playfully, and yet by reasons entirely natural, explained the mysteries which were the cause of so much terror to his companions.

He was, perhaps, the only man who did not tremble when the fire damp, that pest to the miners, was mentioned.

One evening, as Peter's father was returning from a neighboring village, he heard groaning. He stopped, searched in the underwood, which bordered both sides of the road which he was travelling, and what was his astonishment to find there a child, covered with rags, who was struggling in the grass, and who lifted its little hands as if to implore aid. Its little cheeks were wet with tears—and the hoarseness of its voice indicated that for no short time it had been left—either through accident or malice—to the pity of the passers by.

The old miner, at this unexpected sight, felt his heart moved. He thought of his son, of his dear Peter, and then stooped down by the side of the poor child, and spoke to it, as if his words could afford consolation. He promised it his aid—folded its tattered rags around it, to shield it from the chilliness of the air—wrapped it in his leather apron, and carried it home with him—ever and anon kissing it on the way, and striving to appease its grevious complaints.

"Wife," said he, opening the door of his cabin, "guess what present I bring you. Providence has chosen us, of all the inhabitants of the village, to afford aid to an unfortunate child. I am certain of it, for I know your heart."

Peter's mother stretched out her hands to her husband in reply. Considering by what chance the little girl came to them, she looked upon her as her own child. It was in this manner that Margaret's life was saved—and she found a family, after having been abandoned, and left a prey to the carniverous animals which often prowl through the woods and glades.

These two children grew up, and, as they were always together, as their only object was to please each other, they soon loved each other tenderly. To the titles of brother and sister, sweeter ones succeeded. Their hearts understood each other—they thought of a future, a happiness which they had not yet experienced, and Peter asked his father to give him Margaret for a companion.

It was the wish of the good parents. How the hearts of the young people beat, when Peter's father said to them—"Fix for yourselves the day of your happiness."

This soon arrived, and they were so much loved, and so well deserved to be loved, that the day for their marriage was a general holiday. All left their labor, the mines were deserted, the tables were loaded, the young girls put bouquets in their bosoms, and the boys stuck them in their button holes. Every where shouts of joy were to be heard, and the sound of instruments of music, to which the rustics danced on the grass.

But in the midst of the rejoicing Peter went to his lovely bride and embraced her. After that he said mysteriously to his companions, "Don't let her come—this is the moment to surprise her. Now is the time to give her my presents."

So saying, he left them smiling, placing his finger on his mouth, as if to enjoin silence. He walked slowly around the house, appeared to take a by-road which led to the ancient mines, and then he was lost sight of.

He did not return that evening, nor did he come back the next day. They searched for him. Three days, four days, eight days, a month, a year rolled away, and Peter did not return.

On the day of the marriage, as soon as his long absence was known, all merriment was suspended. The bride wept and tore her hair. The miners, led by Peter's father, went through all the passages of the mines, left no spot unexamined, but nothing appeared to afford them any hope of finding their companion and friend.

Margaret all but died. She returned to life, but to consecrate her days to the father and mother of Peter. They so much deserved pity! And so did she, but gratitude inspired her with supernatural courage.—She took off her boquet and her marriage garland, and laying them away with care, said, "I will wait for his return."

Sixty years after this adventure so terrible, and at the same time so singular, many things had passed in the village. Margaret had closed the eyes of her benefactors. Almost all those who were at her intended marriage, had gone to their last rest. A new generation had sprung up, and the remembrance of Peter's adventure, of his sudden disappearance no longer existed, except as those traditions, which, passing from age to age, are increased by the reflection, the thoughtfulness with which superstition is capable of inspiring persons of little education.

They spoke of Peter in his country, as a supernatural being. They accused him, at all events, of having league with evil spirits. In the cold season, when the wind drove the hear frost over the earth, and made the dry branches of the elms and berches creak, or rather, when pent up in the chimney, its sound resembled long and mournful groans, the good dames pretended that it was Peter who had come to ask their prayers and a last asylum. They used to say that they recognized his voice in the howling of the storm; when the snow no longer hid the smiling aspect of the fields, and when the sun clothed the wheat and the vine-leaves on the hill-side with a golden hue.

The cry of the night-raven, the murmur of the wind among the leaves, the noise of the adder, concealed in the thick grass, the distant howling of the wolves, all carried fear to the breasts of the inhabitants, when they were obliged to leave their cabins.

The woodman, when these sinister warnings met his ear, would bring down his axe with greater vigor, and would work on in silence, knitting his brows, and ever and anon casting troubled glances around him. The mother collected her children about her, as if she feared that the cold hand of Peter was going to descend from above and harm her innocents.

Peter was everywhere. Prayers, were offered to him, tapers were burned in honor of him. The terrified imagination of the poor peasants led them to look upon him as always busy in plotting harm for them. In this manner did they fear him, who, during his short career, had no other desire but to do good to those about.

At last it happened that, after much labor, all the veins of the mine were exhausted, and it was necessary to commence upon new ones. For this purpose the master came, and his arrival was a signal for holidays and pleasure.

He was only a man, and yet was adored by the miners as a sort of divinity.—He assembled them to communicate the projects of the engineers who had come with him. They made plans, drew lines, pointed out the new routes, and soon the dull sound of the pick was heard against the granite blocks, and the blows of the mattock and the rumbling of barrows told that the work had commenced. The work had gone on for four days, and the party who had accompanied the master was much diminished. The young girls and the youths, who had come to attend the miner's holiday, at the opening of the work, had returned to the city; and all were gone home except a few intimate friends, and the engineers. They were incessantly calculating, for they wished to increase their master's fortune and provide for the safety of the miners.

Suddenly an unusual noise was heard. It was a dull murmur, like the distant warning of a storm. It increases——Cries are heard, painful cries——The earth trembles—— The master is soon at the mouth of the mine. The bell is rung with all haste, all the ropes are put in motion. He wishes to leap into one of the baskets to go to the aid of the unfortunate miners, whose death, he believes, is inevitable. All come up. The miners have escaped. They are pale, trembling, and the sweat rolls down their faces.

"What is the matter?" cried the master, as pale and as tremulous as the living spectres before him.

"A man!——death!——a miracle!——an apparition!"—— Such were the words, the exclamations, which escaped from their mouths, which were cold through fear, and horribly distorted.

Soon, however, the master was able to collect a few words, to form an intelligible sentence, of the exclamations dictated by fear.

While engaged in opening a communication between the new mine and the ancient ones, the workmen had discovered a stratum less hard than any they had before met with. Stones and earth were not its only ingredients, but the foreign substances, which they found in great abundance, seemed to indicate that in times gone by, an immense sinking had suddenly happened in that place.

The work was not difficult. A miner loosened large masses of earth and stones by a single blow of his pick. All of a sudden, a very large mass, which had nothing to support it, slid down, gas escaped from the aperture which it left, it took fire, and while it was burning, what was the astonishment of the miners to see descending by its light a young man to appearances asleep!

His brow is smooth, his cheeks fresh, even retaining the color of life; but his eyes, his mouth are motionless. Instead of going to him, of endeavoring to recognise his features, of aiding him, for perhaps he has need of aid, overseers and miners all fly with the utmost precipitation from this unexpected apparition.—Fear, in the short distance they have to pass through to meet their comrades, supplied their imagination with enough for a tale.

It is no longer a man, it is an infernal spirit, who has come to show himself to them, in the midst of lightning and thunder. It is that divinity who has his home in the mines, and who often appears to interrupt the miners in their labor. His form is colossal. They saw him move, rise up, stretch out his powerful arm. It must be that he is now walking through the gloomy chambers of the mine, threatening to burn the props of the new vaults, to destroy every thing, to bury all.

The master listened carefully to the exaggerated recitals of the terrified workmen, but remained calm. He cast a glance around him. The miners have all come up from the mine, the eyes of all are fixed upon him, all, with looks of terror, seem to wait for him to decide, to give a command for action.

"To the mine!" he cried, after speaking a few words in an undertone to his friends and the engineers about him, and then descended with the rest.

The truth was soon known, and broad day light disclosed the cause of their terror. They brought out of the mine and laid upon the ground the cold and damp body of a young man.

His dress indicated other times, other fashions. It was neat, and it was easy to believe that he was arrayed for a holyday. A coffer was buried near him; it was opened, and was found to contain some jewels, a golden cross, a chain, and a medallion upon which a cipher was engraved; but time had probably injured these pledges of love, intended, perhaps, for some adored mistress.

The whole village assembled, and while the engineers were making their examinations, while the authorities were lost in conjecture, each inhabitant sought, but in vain, in his memory, for some means of ascertaining who the young man was; but all was in vain.

"Margaret!" cried a young woman, and with a tone which spoke astonishment, at the sight of a good old dame who was coming up with a painful effort, towards the immense crowd which was anxiously waiting for an explanation of this mystery.

"Make room for Margaret!" cried many of the young people at the same time.

The good old woman made all haste to reach the group where the authorities and the master were collected.

She paid no attention whatever to the crowd around her, and scarcely thanked those who stood aside for her to pass.—Her countenance, ordinarily pale, assumed an unwonted color; her eyes sparkled, and it was very plain that something unaccustomed was agitating her.

Suddenly she pushed aside, with a violent and convulsive motion, the master, who was before her. She throws herself down, and falls upon her knees before the dead body: she did not shudder.

"Peter!" she cried, and with her hands, weak and emaciated by age, she fondled the face of the corpse before her.

She pushed aside his moist locks, and fondly kissed that forehead which sixty years ago was buried in the bowels of the cold earth, and which had it not been for its untimely burial, would now have been wrinkled and defaced by age.

"'Tis Peter," she cried again, "it is the friend of my childhood, it is my betrothed;" and tears which seem to be excited by joy and grief, in turn bathed her withered cheek. "I waited for you," she cried, "Ah! I knew I should not die without seeing you again, without embracing you for the last time."

The bystanders endeavored to tear her away, to separate her from such a horrible spectacle, but one on which she was feasting with a pleasure which soon exhausted her strength; but it was in vain. She clings to the body of Peter, she clasps him in her weak arms, she wishes to die upon the heart which no longer beats, but which once beat for her alone. So many mysteries were then explained. Poor Peter! He had wished to surprise his bride, and without doubt had hidden the presents which he intended for her, not far from the spot where he usually labored. How horrible must his long agony have been!—How terrible a punishment!

He went back in his thoughts to the midst of the merriment which was in honor of himself, he thought of his dismayed bride, of his father, of his mother. But he was destined to see them no more; his last groan was unheard by them; he was stifled, smothered, and a whole mountain lay over him.

Margaret had said truly: "I will wait for your return." She was unable to survive the violent emotions which the discovery of Peter cost her! She breathed her last with the name of Peter on her lips; but when she made her vow, little did she think that her nuptial bed would be the cold coffin boards, and that her lover's hand would not be clasped in hers till she had closed her eyes forever.

Funny.—Every one has heard of the old story about the recruit on sentry duty, and his innocent way of making known to a stranger the pass-word for the night. A similar incident actually occurred on Saturday night, on Governor's Island. One of that fine regiment, popularly spoken of as Col. Stephenson's California boys, was put on guard by way of initiating him into the mysteries of a sentinel's duties. With the pass word—"Newport"—were given to him strict injunctions to shoot the first man approaching or departing from the island who did not pronounce the shiboleth of the hour.

The raw youth shouldered his musket, and soon all sounds were hushed save the echo of his own solitary walk as monotonously he trod the beaten path. But anon the sound of footsteps and then a heavy plunge into the water caught his ear, and running to the spot he hailed in the direction of the sound, "Hallo,—who goes there?" "A friend," was the prompt reply. "Then if you be a friend, *say* NEWPORT, or I'll shoot."

Great was the laughter and not small the vexation of the sergeant of the guard, who was in a tent near the speaker. Of course he had to call in the whole of the guard and change the countersign.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

Population of Florida.—The increase of the population of Florida may be judged from the following facts, obtained by a traveller by inquiries among several families:

"Mrs. C. has 24 children—nine sons and fifteen daughters. Six of her daughters are married, and one of them has eight children, another four, another two, another two, and another one. Mrs. S. has six daughters married, two of whom have thirteen children each, two have twelve each, one has nine, and another eight. Mrs. F. has fourteen children, the oldest of whom is only fifteen years of age. Mrs. D. has sixteen children, Mrs. N. has twenty three, Mrs. S. eleven, Mrs. McC. fourteen, Mrs. M. seventeen, Mrs. T. fourteen. Mrs. G. has nine children by her first husband—married a widower with nine, and has nine by second marriage—twenty-seven in all."

A farmer going to get his grist ground at a mill, borrowed a bag of one of his neighbors. The poor man was knocked into the water-wheel and the bag went with him. He was drowned; and when the melancholy news was brought to his wife she exclaimed, 'my gracious! what a fuss there'll be about that bag!'

FROM THE SPRINGFIELD (MASS.) REPUBLICAN.

FARMING—COWS.

Nothing upon a farm is so valuable as a good cow. And it should be a constant effort with every true farmer to seek the best breeds and to feed in the best manner; for herein lies the soundest economy. Very much has already been accomplished for this important interest; but much remains to be done. While we are inclined to believe that no better cows can be found—we mean for milk—than selections from the natives, we feel quite sure that great advantage is also to be derived from the best importations, provided the mode of keeping be imported and understood also. For here is the real secret—the feeding and keeping of the animal. And strange as it may seem, nothing is more difficult than to ascertain this.

Of the imported breeds, we have the opinion that the Ayrshires are to be preferred. They are the best stock in Scotland, and are generally regarded in the same light throughout England. They are not so large or handsome as the Durhams, but they are a hardier race; keep themselves in good condition, and are easily fatted. Mr. Phinney declares them to be, from his experience, greatly superior to the Durhams, for dairy properties. There have been numerous importations of the Ayrshire breed into our state; and, the last year, a large importation was made by the state society.

To show what can be accomplished, and the manner of doing it, we refer to the famous case of the Cramp cow in England, of the Sussex breed. During her first year for milking she produced 540 lbs. of butter; the largest amount in a week was 15 lbs. In 47 weeks her milk amounted to 4 921 quarts. In her third year she produced 5782 quarts of milk and 675 lbs. of butter; the largest amount of butter in a week was 18 lbs. In her fifth year, her milk was 5,369 quarts, and her butter, 594 lbs. Largest quantity of butter in a week, 17 lbs.

The feeding of this cow was, in Summer, clover, lucerne, rye, grass and carrots—at noon, four gallons of grains and two of bran, mixed; in Winter, hay, grains and bran, five or six times a day.

The famous Oakes cow, owned in Danvers in this state, may be mentioned also as very remarkable; she produced 19¼ lbs. of butter in a week. In 1846 her butter was 481½ lbs. She was also allowed 30 to 35 bushels of Indian meal a year; she had also potatoes and carrots at times.

A cow owned in Andover, in 1836, yielded $67 38 from the market, besides the supply of the family. The keeping was good pasture, the swill of the house, and three pints of meal a day.

A cow owned by Thomas Hodges, in North Adams, produced, in 1840, 425 lbs. of butter. Her feed was one quart of rye meal and half a peck of potatoes daily, besides very good pasturing.

Putnam cow at Salem averaged for a year 12 quarts daily. In 1841, with two quarts of meal daily, she averaged in one month 18 quarts daily.

A cow, owned by S. Henshaw, formerly of Chicopee Falls, gave 17¾ lbs. of butter a week, and in one case 21 lbs. This was a native without any mixture.

A cow in West Springfield is recorded as having given in 60 days 2,692½ lbs. of milk, which is equal to 22½ quarts daily.

A cow, owned by O. B. Morris, of Springfield, some weeks, afforded 14 lbs. of butter, besides milk and cream for family. Her feed in Winter was good hay, and from 2 to 4 quarts of rye bran at noon; in Summer, besides pasture, 4 quarts of rye bran at night. Judge remarks, in the account of his cow, that "many cows, which have been considered as quite ordinary, might by kind and regular treatment, good and regular feeding, and proper care in milking, rank among the first rate."

J. P. Cushing, of Watertown, has several native cows which give 20 quarts a day.

Dr. Shurtleff, of Chelsea, owned a small cow which gave 21 quarts daily. The Hobart Clark cow at Andover gave 14 lbs. of butter a week.

A cow of W. Chase, Somerset, R. I., in 1831, gave most of the season 20 quarts of milk daily; averaged nearly 14 lbs. of butter during the season. The Hosmer cow at Bedford, Mass., gave 14 lbs. of butter a week.

The foregoing list consists of natives. We may also add, that there is now in West Springfield a cow, owned by an excellent farmer, which has afforded 19¼ lbs. of butter a week. But we are not informed whether this is an unmixed native or not. In the account which is on record of the famous Cramp cow in England, a remark is made deserving the notice of all milkers and farmers—"Milch cows are often spoiled for want of patience at the latter end of milking them."

The question has often been asked—what is the average produce of a cow in milk?—An experienced milk-man in Essex Co. says it is five beer quarts daily, when well fed; others say one gallon. It is said a cow requires two tons of hay in a season—and should have from one to two quarts of meal a day, and about a peck of vegetables. Soiling is well adapted for the cow; grass, oats and corn, cut green, furnish excellent food for this purpose.—Carrots are invaluable through the winter.

A Sad Disease.—A correspondent of the Western Christian Advocate, a Methodist clergyman, complains of the prevalence, in his neighborhood, of a disease which he calls the "Sunday sickness." It is neither fever, ague, nor small-pox, but is sympathetic with the moral condition of the patient. The disease is periodical: the patient is indisposed about church time on Sunday morning, but is usually quite able to attend to his ordinary business on Monday, however early in the morning it may commence. The correspondent adds, in a postscript, that when a strange preacher "comes along his way the disease is not near so general."

THE MEXICAN WAR.

OFFICE OF THE N. O. PICAYUNE, }
Thursday, 10, A. M., Aug. 27, 1846. }

ARRIVAL OF THE ALABAMA.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM THE ARMY

The steam-ship Alabama, Capt. Windle, arrived this morning from Brazos Santiago, whence she sailed on the 24th inst.

Capt. Windle reports that Gen. Worth, with 260 men, had left Camargo and proceeded 75 miles on his route towards Monterey. *This report is no doubt premature.* We have late dates from Camargo, which represent that active preparations are going on to move at an early day. On this subject we refer to the letters below. We have others, yet later, but they contain nothing to confirm the report that Gen. Worth had moved from Camargo. The report probably grew out of the advance of Captain Duncan's party, mentioned in our correspondence.

Since writing the above, we have received the American Flag of the 23d inst., which thus notices the report:

From Camargo.—The steamer Virginian reports having crossed Gen. Worth and his command, consisting of the 8th infantry and two companies of artillery, over the San Juan river, on the 19th inst. Gen. Worth, says our informant, received orders to march to the village of China, and remain there until further advised. This may or may not be so; we are inclined to believe that there is a little more of the may not than may. It would be hardly Worth while for the commander of this expedition to start at all if he had to stop at 85 miles.

A letter dated the 15th inst., from San Fernando, announces the arrival there of the Texan regiment of mounted men three days previously, in fine health and spirits.

The late report that Capt. Godfrey Pope, of the Kentucky volunteers, had been shot by a sentinel, is pronounced a fabrication.

[*Editorial Correspondence.*]

CAMARGO, Aug. 11, 1843.

Capt. Duncan, with the small party of Texan Rangers, recently sent out on a *reconnoisance* into the interior, got back this morning, after having scoured the country on the other side the San Juan, as far as Seralvo, a pleasant town half way to Monterey. On the second day, Captain McCulloch was sent into Mier very much indisposed. The night before, he shot a Mexican, who was caught on an American horse, and who attempted to escape by running. The fellow broke through the *chaparral*, and made a good race for his life, but Mc. was too fast for him.

On the second night, after a forced march of great length, Capt. Duncan threw his men at different points around the town of Punta Aguda, having learned that a Mexican officer named Ramirez was in the place with a detachment of rancheros for Canales. So complete was the surprise that Capt. D. was enabled to reach a ball room in the centre of the town, where a grand *fandango* was then in full blast, without a soul suspecting his approach. His object was to take any Mexican officers prisoners that might be there stationed in the place, and, supposing that they might be at the fandango, he ordered all within the room not to move, after telling them, in the first place, that every avenue to the town was guarded by the Rangers. Notwithstanding this order, some of those inside the room were very "cut," and endeavored to leave the town: but one of them was shot dead in the act spot, and another had his arm shattered by a rifle ball from one of the Texans. The latter was brought back to the fandango room, where his wound was dressed in one corner, the dance going on the while at the request of Capt. D., although with not so much spirit as it might. Finding that he could get hold of no prisoners of importance, the commander of the party continued his march to Seralvo, arrived there without hindrance or molestation, and after an examination of the place, returned in safety by way of Agua Leguas and Mier.

Seralvo, it is thought, will be made a depot, offering every facility in the shape of good water and a commanding position. The road on the other side San Juan will also be chosen as the best by which to move the army, although a portion may march by the way of China. The news from Monterey leads every one to suppose that the Mexicans intend making a bold stand there, and offering every resistance to Gen. Taylor in their power. Recruits and regulars are concentrating at that point, the fortifications are being strengthened, and the greatest activity prevails. A force of 100 well appointed cavalry arrived at Saltillo a few days since and report now has it that Torrejon has been sent down with a large party of mounted men to cut off Col. Hays. I hope he may find Hays; for that officer will be glad to see him.

Gen. Persifor F. Smith arrived this morning. He is to take command of the 2d Brigade, composed of the 5th and 7th Regiments of U. S. Infantry. Our regular correspondent H., will probably be able to give you a full account of the army about to move towards Montery. G. W. K.

[*Special Correspondence of the Picayune.*]

CAMARGO, (Mexico,) Aug. 14, 1846.

Editors of the Picayune:—Gentlemen—We are getting along here among the *antediluvians* most admirably, notwithstanding the extremely hot weather. The atmosphere, the earth, and the limestone walls of Camargo seemed to be on fire. We have not a single thermometer to measure the heat with, but nothing is lost by the deficiency, as I am satisfied that no instrument of the kind has ever been manufactured of sufficient length to reach the height of the temperature at this place. How the troops bear up under it is a wonder, and yet there are not many of them down with fever. I attribute this extraordinary health in a great degree to the absence of intoxicating liquors. The drills are, with the exception of the light artillery, conducted in the cool of the day. There are now eleven thousand volunteers and three thousand regulars on the Rio Grande. They are constantly arriving at this point, so that it is next to impossible to ascertain how many are collected here at this moment. The great camp below the town is already over a mile long, the line of tents averaging about twelve deep. I saw nearly all the troops out, this evening, drilling in battalions. The 4th Artillery were drilling as infantry, likewise all the artillery except the light. A portion of the 4th armed with muskets with percussion locks, and it is easy to distinguish them from the rest when the battalion goes through the exercise of loading and firing. This regiment is about 800 strong, and is commanded by Col. Childs, a most efficient and gallant officer. The 3d infantry is said to be the finest in its appointments, although small in numbers, of any in the army. Its neatness is proverbial, every musket looking like burnished silver, and every article of their accoutrements corresponding. Colonel Hitchcock, who is, unfortunately for the service, sick and absent, belongs to this corps.

The marching will hereafter be principally done at night. I should like to be able to go on with Gen. Worth's command, which will start in advance next week. I should pity the Mexican army that would have the temerity to meet this brave officer in the field, for he is determined to do something brilliant, at all hazards. Among the persons who have attempted to establish drinking and gambling establishments at Camargo, was a certain character well known to the army. His goods were reshipped, by order of the commandant of the town, and he was ordered off. He became insolent and abusive in consequence, and went so far that Capt. Miles ordered him to be arrested and put in the guard-house until the boat was ready. On his being released, he went up to Gen. Taylor's tent and made a long and bitter complaint to old Rough and Ready. The General sat and listened to him in silence. When he had closed, the General rose, very coolly, and asked him if he had got through. "Yes, sir, I believe I have." "Well, then," exclaimed the General, applying his right toe to a prominent part of the fellow's body in a very *emphatic* manner, "be off from here, or I'll kick you clear into the United States."

An American arrived in town to-day from Monterey, who, I am told, reports that there are 12,000 rancheros and regulars (4000 regulars) collected at that place already. Many of this force are from the Rio Grande. They speak confidently of whipping our army. It is rumored about camp, too, that Capt. Duncan, who left here day before yesterday, to reconnoitre some 34 leagues distant, was yesterday on Canales' trail, with a fair prospect of overtaking him.

Gen. Twiggs was to have left Matamoras yesterday, with the remainder of the troops that are destined for Monterey. On his arrival here, it is believed that a new organization of brigades will take place.

CAMARGO, Saturday, Aug. 15, 1846.

Editors of the Picayune: Since the excitement and anxiety of the army just previous to the battles of the 8th and 9th, there has been no more interesting period than the present in the campaign. Every report from the interior is weighed and commented upon gravely. The extreme heat of the weather, the arduous and important duties that are marked out for the army, and the fact—an important and very serious consideration with an American soldier—that we are to leave far behind us—I say "us," because I am determined to see it out—the "land of the free and home of the brave," to enter the interior of an enemy's country, almost unknown to us, causes every one to reflect deeply. It is no child's play, this campaigning in Mexico, as many of our Louisiana boys have already found out.

Since my letter of yesterday, I have learned that soon after McCulloch's party left China, some weeks ago, a Mexican named Savriego raised four or five hundred men and started off, as he told the people there, in pursuit. He was careful, however, not to overtake the Rangers, but learning that our troops were leaving Matamoras, and thinking that none were left to defend the place, made up his mind to retake it, but unfortunately for his plan, he soon found that a certain Col. Hays was there. They have it here that the Colonel met him and gave his men a drubbing, in true Texan style, but this is probably nothing more than camp rumor.

The Texan infantry are to be disbanded to-day or to-morrow, and will nearly all return home. They were six months' men.

P. S.—*Saturday Evening.*—In addition to the *report* given above, written this morning, I will state what I have since heard from a gentleman well informed on the subjects therein alluded to.

A man has arrived from Monterey, who states that from the number of troops there, and the feelings of the inhabitants, it would be imprudent for Gen. Taylor to move upon that place with less than 10,000 well disciplined men.

Savriego, who I mentioned as having threatened to cut McCulloch's party to pieces, and to take all Matamoras, is a noted robber. I only hope he may fall into the hands of the Texans. The reconnoitering party which started from here the other day, under Capt. Duncan, left McCulloch sick at Mier. He has recovered. The party went on in the direction of Jeralma.

The 2d regiment of Texan mounted men, under Col. Woods, came up this morning, and a regiment of Ohio volunteers have just arrived, on board the steamer Roberts. The Louisville Legion encamped below town last evening. I hear of very little sickness among the men who have arrived.

The army will probably move on Monterey by two separate routes, clearing the country for a considerable extent on either side and between the two roads.

The laundresses, or camp women, at this point will be sent back to Matamoras early next week—a pretty sure sign we shall soon be on the march. Yours, H.

Earthquake in Massachusetts.—There were two smart shocks of an earthquake in the vicinity of Boston a few minutes before five o'clock on Tuesday morning. The first shock lasted several seconds and in a few seconds was followed by another shock less violent and of less duration. The peculiar sound did not appear to be particularly loud, but buildings were shaken unpleasantly, door bells were rung, and in some cases the inmates were much alarmed. The earthquake was sensibly felt in Worcester, and in all the towns on the line of the railroad. In Wilmington the shock was also severe, the houses were much shaken, and in some instances crockery ware was thrown from the shelves. At Beverly the shock was heavy, and felt in every part of the town. At Jamaica Plains a chimney was shaken down. At Newburyport the tremor and rumbling noise continued from ten to fifteen minutes.

Cotton Crop.—The New Orleans papers contain very discouraging accounts of the cotton crops. The army-worm was committing sad havoc in every direction.

FROM THE RICHMOND TIMES.

PRICES OF GOODS.

We ask the candid attention of our readers to the following paragraph from the Journal of Commerce, a professedly neutral paper, but unquestionably the most strenuous opponent of the tariff of 1842 in this country:

"*Dry Goods.*—The opening sales of the season exhibit prices greatly reduced from those of last year. Printing cloths, which last year brought 7½ cents, have recently been sold at 4 cents, and yet we are told that the new mills can afford to make them. Calicoes have fallen in something like the same proportion. The prices are now quite as low here as in England for common goods. Woolens too are very cheap, and our manufacturers have acquired such skill that they make a beautiful cassimere for 65 to 75 cents, and yet save something. There is no fear of England, France or Germany, in such a market. *Whether these prices are the consequence of the excessive action under a high Tariff*, or the apprehended influence of a lower one, *we cannot say. The low prices which both Protectionists and Free Traders have predicted as the consequence of high protection, have come about and are present with us.*"

Perhaps the Southern reader needs to be informed that a main objection to the protective system at the North, has constantly been, *that it would produce low prices.* Yet such is the fact, as it here appears, from the declaration of the Journal of Commerce, that, "the low prices, which both Protectionists and FREE TRADERS HAVE PREDICTED, as the consequence of high protection, HAVE COME ABOUT, AND ARE PRESENT WITH US." This view was taken by Mr. Van Buren in one of his messages, and we well remember, was sustained with great earnestness by a Northern Democratic Governor, whose object was to convince the *manufacturers* that they would ultimately lose by protection.

But we wish especially to note the pregnant admission of the Journal of Commerce, that prices have greatly fallen under the tariff of 1842, according to the predictions OF ITS FRIENDS. Account for it as we may, THE FACT IS SO; and the people will be called upon to recollect it, when the effects of that beneficent law shall have passed away, by reason of its inconsiderate repeal. It is true, the Journal of Commerce, with its usual disingenuousness, insinuates that the expectation of a lower tariff may have produced these low prices; but, as the Tribune well replies, "that paper ought to have stated, that this reduction began long before it was known or believed by our manufacturers that the Tariff would be reduced, and has been gradually going on ever since." If it were shewn that there was a sudden fall in prices as soon as it was ascertained that the new bill would become a law, then such fall might be justly attributed to the anticipation of the change. And even if this should turn out to be so, it would not at all militate against the fact that the tariff of 1842 is a better measure than the new one, for reducing prices. The explanation is this, and we trust our readers will duly consider its soundness. A small surplus thrown upon a good supply must always produce a sudden depression of price, whilst a small deficiency is apt to cause a corresponding advance. Now, by the reduction of the tariff so as to admit foreign goods, it may easily happen that prices will materially fall, by the introduction of a small surplus from abroad, which the foreigner is obliged to dispose of, whether at a profit or not. It then becomes a race which shall hold out longest. The prices not remunerating either party, one or the other must break down. Of course the side which has the largest capital will sustain itself. What, then, will be the effect? Why, the supply being now reduced by destroying one of the competitors, *prices must again rise*, and be perpetually at the mercy of the successful contestant. In a contest between this country and England, it is useless to inquire which has the most capital, and is therefore most likely to gain the victory.

Now we do not pretend that all this will take place with all articles. It certainly will not result where the duty of 30 or 20 per cent is sufficient to give the American manufacturer assurance of being able to keep the market; but where the duty is not high enough to force a heavy loss upon the foreigner, if he temporarily reduces present prices, with the intention of raising them when he can command the market, it is manifest to us that most injurious consequences will ensue. To express the same idea differently: in those cases where the new tariff is sufficiently protective, prices will continue to fall; but in those cases where it is not sufficiently protective, they may fall for a time, but will inevitably rise again, and remain permanently higher than they are at this moment.

DEMOCRATIC REASONING *versus* DEMOCRATIC AUTHORITY.

FROM THE HARRISBURG "DEMOCRATIC UNION."

The Last Free-Trade Report.—The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the 22d of July, which our friend of the Washington Union says will be "*the great document*" of the free-trade party in every portion of the country, advances such novel doctrines that we feel constrained to take a brief notice of it, with a view of exhibiting its utter absurdity. The broad and sweeping assertion is made in this report that the people of the country are taxed, in consequence of the tariff, from three to four times the additional amount of the duty; and a most singular table is prepared to prove this fact.

The Secretary takes sixteen of the leading items of manufacture and consumption in the country, viz: iron, and the manufactures thereof; the manufactures of tobacco, cotton, wool, and leather; coal, salt, sugar, molasses; glass, paper, cordage, cotton bagging, hats and caps, straw hats, bonnets, and braids, and earthenware," amounting, in the aggregate, to $331,198,850, and lays down the position that, upon these items, "to bring a nett revenue of $17,032,289 into the Treasury, there was imposed by the tariff of 1842 a tax of $91,120,857 upon the people of these United States, of which $18,336,452 was gross revenue, and the remainder, $75,784,405, constituted the enhanced price of these protected domestic articles." The mode of proving the above extraordinary position is this: The Secretary takes the whole consumption of the above named manufactures and adds thereto the duty, assuming that the domestic article is raised in price to precisely that extent. Thus he sets down the consumption of coal at 4,347,659 tons, valued at $15,216,807, and adds thereto the duty of $1.75 per ton, asserting that the consumer is taxed $6,869,092 with a view of bringing into the Treasury $130,221, the amount of duty collected on the foreign coal brought into the country last year. In other words, the Secretary lays down the position that a ton of coal at the Harrisburg wharf is raised in price $1.75 by the tariff of 1842, and that its repeal would lower the price of a ton of coal to that extent. Now, is there a sane man in this borough, or anywhere else throughout the length and breadth of the Commonwealth, who will say that coal is raised one copper at this place, or at Philadelphia, or Pittsburg, by the tariff law of 1842? The fact is, that the price of coal has decreased throughout Pennsylvania since 1842, and we might, if we chose to advance absurd theories, declare that this reduction was owing to the passage of the tariff bill. The books of our coal dealers show that Wyoming anthracite coal retailed at the Harrisburg wharf as follows: In 1841 at $4; 1842 at $3.25; 1843 at $3.25; 1844 at $3; and 1845 at $2.50. In Philadelphia the reduction in prices has been in a much greater proportion. It must be an exceedingly rich joke to our neighbors of Pittsburg, who get their coal for about *eighty cents a ton*, to be told that they are paying a duty of $1.75 upon it.

Again, in the item of cotton manufactures, the Secretary contends that the duty is to be added to the value of the whole $55,157,048 worth manufactured and consumed in the country, and hence the people pay a tax of $10,487,145 in order to get into the Treasury $3,731,005. Now, by the report of the Secretary on commerce and navigation, it appears that we exported last year of domestic manufactured cotton goods, namely, printed and colored cottons, white nankeen, twist, yarn and thread, and other manufactured goods, the neat little amount of $4,327,928 worth; and, if we can export these cottons in competition with all the world, will any man in his senses believe that the duty can be added to the consumer on any of the above-named articles of cotton goods.

Again, in regard to iron, and the manufactures of iron, the Secretary asserts that the consumer is taxed some twenty-five millions of dollars for the purpose of putting into the Treasury about three millions and a quarter. As to what extent the Secretary's theory may apply to these manufactures we are unable to say precisely, but we venture the assertion that it is as grossly erroneous as in the case of cotton goods, possibly more so, for we are very certain that the heaviest machinery now made of iron, such as stationary and locomotive engines, printing machinery and heavy castings, are cheaper at the present time than they were in 1841, under the operation of the compromise act.

If this celebrated theory will apply in any case, it will apply in the following, which we put by way of exhibiting the absurdity of the Secretary's position.—During the year 1837 there was imported into the United States upwards of four million dollars worth of wheat. We do not know what the duty amounted to on this wheat, but we presume it paid 20 per cent, under the compromise act, which yielded a revenue to the Government of $800,000. As there was produced and consumed in the United States that year about one hundred million bushels of wheat, according to the logic of the Secretary of the Treasury, the people of the United States were taxed $20,000,000 to get into the Treasury this $800,000 of revenue. And, inasmuch as there is now a duty of 25 cents a bushel on wheat, the people were taxed last year upwards of $25,000,000 without giving a dollar of revenue to the Government. We venture the assertion that there is not a farmer or bread-eater in any part of the country where free schools have been established who will believe this doctrine; and if the free-trade party is to sustain itself upon such principles, we apprehend its race will soon be run.

The "Progressives."—A proposition introduced in the New York Convention to make the Judges elective, periodically, by the people, is treated with very happy derision in the annexed paragraph, which we copy from the Providence Journal. Perhaps ridicule is the best weapon to employ against the jacobinical tendencies of modern democracy and the unremitting war it wages, wherever it obtains ascendency, against every safeguard of society. Could the fathers of the Republic have imagined the follies and corruptions which the lapse of half a century would see engrafted on the fair fabric of freedom which they founded, they would have recoiled from their virtuous labors in dismay. It would be a fortunate thing for the world if a community of unmixed Democrats could be set apart, in some secure nook of the earth's surface, in which to carry out without let or hindrance their peculiar notions of government and of social institutions. A model government, the most perfect which the genius of democracy could rear, would be invaluable to mankind, either as a warning or as an example. Hear the Journal:

"We rather hope the experiment (of elective Judges) will be tried. Let the Judges be elected by the people, and for short terms of course; for the principle which refers their election to the popular suffrage requires that they should be held to a strict responsibility to the appointing power, and that the people should have frequent opportunities of reviewing their decisions. Important cases generally remain before the courts for several years. In New York, we believe, a single generation is a short term for the duration of a chancery suit, and, unless there should be an appeal provided from the decisions of the judges to the body of the people assembled in mass meetings, it would highly conduce to the ends of justice that some great case pending in the courts should be made an issue in the election, and that the choice of the judges should depend upon the manner in which they should pledge themselves to decide. In this way the collected wisdom of the people would be brought in aid of the judiciary, and could not fail to have a salutary effect upon the calmness and disinterested fairness of judicial decisions. The ermine of justice might occasionally be soiled by being dragged through the gutters of partisan strife, but there are a dozen preparations to restore it to its original purity. The kind of judges who would be elected in the anti-rent districts, and the kndi of justice that would be administered there, are refreshing to think of. We should no longer have to weep over the cruel fate of Big Thunder, or to prove the innocence of the patriots who shot down a sheriff while serving a process. Big Thunder himself might be seated upon the bench, unless his talents, which are decidedly executive, might lead him to take the subordinate but more active duties of sheriff."

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RAIL ROAD MEETING AT STEWARTSVILLE, N. C

In accordance with previous notice, a large and respectable number of the citizens of Robeson and Richmond assembled at Stewartsville, Richmond county, on the 29th of August, for the purpose of ascertaining public sentiment in regard to the construction of a Rail Road from Raleigh, N. C. to Camden, S. C., and also to appoint Delegates to attend a General Rail Road Convention, to be held at Cheraw, S. C., on the second Monday in September next.

On motion of Major Daniel McNeill, Duncan McLaurin, Esq. was called to the Chair, and J. B. McCallum appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being briefly explained by the Chairman, the following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of this meeting.

Whereupon, the following gentlemen were appointed, viz: Francis A. Terry, Esq., Angus McLean, John C. McLaurin, John C. Sutherland, Alex'r McKinnon.

The Committee, after retiring a short time, reported through its Chairman, Francis A. Terry, Esq., the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were received and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, we, a portion of the people of Richmond and Robeson counties, in Convention assembled, believing in the practicability and policy of constructing a Rail Road from Raleigh, N. C. to Camden, S. C. by way of Fayetteville, have met for the purpose of furthering this enterprise.

Be it therefore Resolved, That we heartily concur with the people of other sections of this State and South Carolina, in the propriety and necessity of constructing said Road, and that we will lend whatever of influence and means which we possess in its favor.

Resolved, That we will not be pertinacious in advocating our particular preferences in its location, but will yield a cordial support to its establishment,—go where it may, starting from, passing by, and terminating at the points above named.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint thirty Delegates, fifteen from each of the counties of Richmond and Robeson, to represent us in the Convention to be held in Cheraw, S. C. on the second Monday in September next.

In compliance with the last resolution, the following gentlemen were appointed from the two Counties:

From Richmond—Alex'r C. McKinnon, F. A. Terry, Esq., Col. John C. McLaurin, Major D. McNeill, Col. A. S. McKay, Daniel McKinnon, W. L. Steele, H. W. Covington, Esq., John W. Cameron, Esq., Alex'r J. McQueen, W. F. Leak, Esq., Col. A. Malloy, Dr. John Malloy, John McLean, D. C. McIntyre.

Robeson—John Gilchrist, Esq., Wm. McKay, D. H. McLean, Col. John McNeill, Alex McRae, Dr. Neill McNair, Arch'd McEachin, John W. McRae, John Drake, R. E. Troy, Esq., Murdock McRae, John C. Sutherland, Wm. H. Brown, Dr. A. D. McLean, Angus McLean.

On motion of John C. Sutherland, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of Delegates.

On motion of D. C. McIntyre, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded for publication to the Fayetteville Observer, North Carolinian, and Cheraw Gazette.

On motion of J. B. McCallum, the thanks of the Convention were tendered Dr. John Malloy, for the use of a hall, &c. for the deliberations of the Convention.

After which the meeting adjourned *sine die.*

DUNCAN McLAURIN, Ch'n.
J. B. McCALLUM, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

AUGUST 31, 1843.

Mr. Editor: Some month after the resignation of Mr. Haywood the people of North Carolina have been put in possession of the motives which determined him to that act. As a plain member of the Whig Party I wish to express in humble phrase an opinion of the merits of this Address. The spirit which pervades this paper forcibly suggests as a caption for it—SELF, first; then, *Party*; last, country." The defence made out is none other than what the charitable portion of the Public was disposed to anticipate. Mr. Haywood has hardly established his magniloquent claim of "having dared to do *his* duty as a servant of the republic amidst dangers and trials such as *he* trusts are not to grow common in our government." It is to be feared that a natural antipathy to the passions displayed by some on this occasion will elevate him to a position in the eyes of the decent part of the community deserved by him only as being an ill-used man. The charges against his honesty are deserving of contempt; and most certainly will receive but little other consideration among the respectable portion of our citizens. Such conclusion, however, with regard to his antagonists in the contest for character are not decisive of the propriety of his course in resigning a seat in the United States Senate. There are many degrees of merit between the extremes of treason and patriotism, and perhaps we will not greatly err in assigning to Mr. Haywood a place somewhere in this middle heaven.

Mr. Haywood assigns strong reasons for his course on the 25th of July; but the pity, as regards his merit, is that his arguments prove too much. If it be true that the tariff bill of 1846 "will work badly and work the country deeply in debt" and that "public debt is an evil;" that "the plainest rules of arithmetic and common sense compelled him to withhold his support of a tariff experiment to be made now, at the expense of the nation's credit;" that "this tariff is harsh, cruel, unjust legislation; harsh to the wealthy, cruel to the laborer, and unjust to both;" that putting the Independent Treasury, the Warehousing act, and the Experimental tariff "into simultaneous operation is indeed a political movement of party too violent and too potent for good;" that "these will affect all the business of the people most injuriously; and with a Government expenditure of fifty millions, and a revenue under twenty millions, the Government itself may be crushed under their combined operation;" that "one must reasonably fear that without a miracle such strong measures acting with their combined power against the existing order of things in the country may create a revulsion in trade, pecuniary distress, hard times, popular excitements, and sectional agitations preceding another contest for the Presidency, and do nobody any good but a few political agitators and rich speculators;" that the *ad valorem* feature in this bill practically delivers over the taxing power into the hands of the collectors of the revenue: that (to descend to lower reasons) this tariff bill discriminates *against* home manufactures, and *political consistency* calls upon Mr. Haywood to afford these manufactures a moderate protection;—if all this be true then party and self no less than country and conscience called upon Mr. Haywood to *oppose 'to the utterance'* the 'Experimental Tariff' of 1846. As it is, if in truth he has discharged any duty whatever in resigning his seat, it is that questionable one which he owed to the pitiful political resolutions spawned by the accidental Assembly of 1842. Four courses of conduct presented themselves to the choice of Mr. Haywood; he might have opposed the bill; he might have resigned in time for a Whig Governor to appoint one in his place who would have opposed it; he might have resigned in such a manner as to stamp his conduct with a neutrality between the friends and foes of the bill; and he might have voted in its favor. His country, in his opinion, advised the first; his Party the last; the second was more favorable to his country than his party, and the third inclined rather to his party than to his country. He listens to neither country nor party, but acting the part of a political *trimmer* tries to do his duty to both. As a Whig, I have always held these duties in Democrats to be directly opposed; Mr. Haywood has demonstrated the proposition; and the moral contained in his course is a warning alike to weak consciences and to half-hearted partisans—he has assisted in doing an injury to his country, has disgusted his party, and few good men will believe that he has secured the full approbation of his conscience.

The Whig party believes that neither conscience nor the Constitution provides an opportunity in any possible contingency of public affairs where a Senator may with propriety resign his seat. That an officer should throw up his commission on the eve of a bloody battle or in case some of his companions should desert to the enemy, would be to him a signal and lasting disgrace. Scarcely less monstrous is the theory that in a conjuncture of public affairs which requires an extraordinary exertion of moral courage, one, sworn to watch over the general welfare, should abandon his position, and withdraw his assistance from a suffering and threatened country. Absurd indeed! is it for one in this predicament to claim the plaudits of his deeply injured and betrayed countrymen. An ancestor of a distinguished citizen of this republic was at the pains, during the Revolutionary War, of taking a British Protection. However properly the present generation may be disposed not to visit the sins of the father on the head of the child, I hope the time is far distant when Ezekiel Polk will be held up as having "dared to do his duty" to his country during its long and doubtful struggle for liberty. The difference between that instance of patriotism and the present consists in the fact that here the enemies of our country have triumphed. Be it so; if hereafter the ghosts of injured commerce, ruined credit, and a system of manufactures perished from the face of the land shall start up before the eyes of the ex-senator, he may exclaim with an agony even more real than that of Macbeth—"never shake those gory locks at me: *thou canst not say I did it.*"

As an answer to the malignant suggestions of some of his own party Mr. Haywood's Address is complete. Under two contingencies it might shelter him from the anger of all; first, in case his assertions—especially those about the tariff of 1844—are correct; secondly, had he not stated his willingness to vote for the bill if deferred for three months. This last waiver certainly, in great measure, vitiates his defence. He surrenders to the *ad valorem* clause, to taxation by the revenue collectors, discrimination *against* home manufactures, depression of credit and all—but the December feature. A spectacle somewhat similar to this would have been presented in 'Nicholas Nickelby' had the excellent Mr. Mantalini, after consenting to settle his account so far as the seventeen hundred pounds, odd shillings, were concerned, "demned" himself "horribly" if he would pay the least part of it because of the "demnition" farthing which was appended to the sum total. Far from having given such opportunity to his enemies to rejoice over him, it will be immediately remembered that the very first remark of that acute accountant was "the farthing be demned." Such also should have been Mr. Haywood's course; and I have looked into moral philosophy to but little purpose if I am to be told at this late day that his conduct in this particular displays any extraordinary conscience or patriotism.—Taking higher ground, I even doubt whether a sense of what was due to the dignity of a member of the first Legislative Body in the world, would not have suggested some worthier conduct. If "the voice of God in the soul of man" were not generally considered a *simple*, I should be led to say that vanity was a leading element in the *conscience* of Mr. Haywood. Without sanctioning in the least degree the slanders of the *Union* and the *Enquirer*, or the equally venomous and more adderlike approaches of the *Standard*, I cannot help inclining to the theory that desire to make a display had considerable effect in determining Mr. Haywood's resignation. I do not assert this as absolutely true, but appearances render it probable. To say that he has been bribed is, under all the circumstances, a malignant absurdity worthy of the peculiar genius of that class in whom, Junius tells us, the bounty of Providence has qualified depravity of heart by confusion of head. To claim for him the performance of a high duty to conscience and country is certainly much less absurd, but still is not attended with circumstances of confirmation sufficiently strong to command our assent. Displeasing his party he pleads in excuse his duty to his country; failing however to please his country he *confesses and avoids*, by stating an allegiance to that purely factitious though most absolute sovereign—party. Mathematically speaking, his course is a *resultant* produced by the operation of the *force* of conscience against the *force* of party. To crown all, in spite of his care, he has fallen at once as it were, upon the rocks of Scylla and the whirlpools of Charybdis.

As for Mr. Haywood's expulsion from the Democratic party, I cannot help seeing in it some resemblance to the old threat of expulsion from Rome. It is very probable that, notwithstanding the narrative of Sallust, and the declamation of Tully, Catiline was, after all, under the ancient rule of "at Rome, as the Romans," no very extraordinary villain. Some who have studied the era in which he lived have ventured—in the teeth of the bitterness of Freshmen and schoolboys throughout the civilized world, to doubt whether his projected revolution in Rome would not have proved to be a political reformation; and whether the practical cast of his vigorous character were not better suited to the degeneracy of Rome than the effeminate servility of a Cicero. In accordance with this theory it is that a celebrated poet of our day has placed language in his mouth which under present appearances may well be adopted by Mr. Haywood:

> Banished from Rome! what's banished, but set free
> From daily contact of the things I loathe?
> Banished! I thank you for 't. It breaks my chain!
> I held some slack allegiance to this hour—
> But *now* my sword 's my own.

Mr. Haywood is, for the present at least, politically defunct; were a coroner's jury to sit upon his body, their verdict would probably be—Died of a conscience. Although there are many statements in his Address to which the Whig Party may well object as unfair to them, yet, perhaps, on the whole, they owe him something for his testimony in behalf of their tariff policy. As he still "claims the respect of the Democratic party" nothing could be more grateful to him than a full re-instatement in its confidence. Nothing will go further towards the production of this devoutly desired consummation than a severe denunciation of this gentleman by the Whig party. Let these resolve then to exert themselves, so far as comports with decency, to procure him the honors of a restoration. He never will belong to our party even if he wished it, it would be impossible; with too much conscience for a Democrat, his allowance in that line is entirely too short for a Whig. Two or three equivocal acts cannot be taken as an atonement for his long Democratic career. Another consideration is that Locofocoism will need his services most sadly. In North Carolina he always has been *longo intervallo* its first man. With the single exception of Judge Strange, I do not speak of the Judges of the Supreme Court, there has been no other Democrat in this State for many years who could creditably fill a seat in the Senate of the United States. The Party cannot possibly do without him, then let the Whigs be generous and assist their enemies in extricating themselves from the awkward dilemma in which their rash anger has involved them. The fact cannot be concealed—it is impossible for Mr. Haywood to be a Whig; he is a 'born and bred' Democrat. The only *undemocratic* peculiarity about the celebrated author of the tracts which deluged Western North Carolina in 1844, is that he possesses some remnants of what in his childhood may have been a conscience, though now so dissolved in allegiance to Party and esteem of self, as scarcely to deserve the name. Certain it is that, so far as any claims to the title *godlike* or *one of the noble sons* of North Carolina is concerned, I had rather be the most insignificant Whig in this State, I had rather be myself, than one whom the ties of Party compelled to desert his Country at a moment of unavoidable and acknowledged peril.

ANTI-TRIMMER.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: I perceive in the Observer of the 18th ult., a communication from Mr. Thos. J. Mims, which I suppose he considers a complete triumph over Cumberland. His article is written in a style worthy only of its author; and certainly, Mr. Editor, it contributes to your columns a lasting memento of wisdom and sense, and should be preserved with all possible care for some forthcoming volume of "Curiosities of Literature." The author doubtless considers himself a man of sense, and doubtless fearing his communication might be attributed to some more *sensible* man, he gives his name—"Thos. J. Mims." It should have been, Thos. S. Mims,—Thos. *Sensible* Mims:—and I would suggest that he petition the Legislature to make the change, *as soon as he is elected.*

In the commencement of this correspondence I did not design to single out Mr. Mims, but as he has thought proper to single himself out as a target to be shot at, so be it: "evil be to him who evil thinks." When I denounced the immoral practice of *treating* on the part of candidates, in order to secure their election, I alluded to no particular man, either in this county or elsewhere. It was the practice, and the evils growing out of it, which I deprecated,—evils which every *really sensible* man in the community will readily acknowledge, and which it should be the endeavor of every philanthropist to abate.

He does not attempt to defend the practice of treating—he is *too sensible* for that; but in place thereof, endeavors to break the force of my remarks by creating the impression that they were intended as an attack upon *him*. This, I again repeat, was far from my intention. His remarks about "Blockhead," "Jack-leg Preacher," &c. &c. &c., I shall not deign to notice.

And now, Mr. Editor, I will take a final leave of Mr. Mims, hoping, that when he makes his *grand en'tree* into the Capitol as a Representative from Cumberland county, "may I be there to see."

CUMBERLAND.

September 1, 1846.

Robbery on the Rail Road.—Messrs. A. Lynch, of Tuscaloosa, Ala.; E. W. Thompson, of Hayneville, Ala.; G. Miller, of St. Marks, Fa.; A. R. Montgomery, of Columbia, S. C.; and James Taylor, of New York, have published a card in the Charleston papers, stating that on the 13th ult., while travelling over the Wilmington Rail Road, their trunks were opened by false keys, and a number of articles of clothing, &c. taken therefrom. The object of the robbers appears to have been to obtain money, but in this they were disappointed. It is supposed the robbery was committed near Weldon. This should serve as an inducement to Rail Road travellers to be on their guard, and it should also cause the conductors and other officers employed by our Rail Road Companies to keep a vigilant watch upon the baggage car, allowing no one to enter them unless attended by a responsible officer.

Raleigh Register.

Rice Harvesting.—The Rice Planters of this vicinity are now busily engaged in harvesting. The yield we understand is very fair on most of the plantations, especially those below town, which were not affected by the great overflow of June.

Wilmington Chronicle.

FOREIGN.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Britannia arrived at Boston on Thursday, with accounts half a month later from Europe, and bringing as one of her passengers Mr. McLane, our late Minister to Great Britain.

The letters and papers brought by this steamer cannot reach here until this morning. We subjoin, however, the telegraphic report of her news, as we find it in the Eastern newspapers. It is of consequence only as showing—what was confidently foretold by the Whigs—that the late act of an American Congress which has so materially depressed the spirits of our own manufacturers, has had the directly opposite effect in England, of inspiring joy and gladness in the breasts of our greatest manufacturing rivals.

LIVERPOOL, August 4.

The Cotton Market has been in a quiescent state. The sales on the 18th, at Liverpool, were estimated at 6,000 bales. The market closed dull. In the manufacturing districts business is by no means active. However, the news recently received from the United States will give a new impetus to trade.

The Money Market is easy, and for business cash can be had very readily.

The Produce Markets are tolerably active, both as regards the home and export trade.

Indian Corn has risen to 32s. per quarter. [The advance, we believe, is about one shilling.] The accounts of the potato crop continue to be disastrous.

The popularity of the new Pope is unbounded. The new Papal Tariff makes great reductions on woollen manufactures, cotton goods, sugar, and coffee.

The Cobden testimonial has reached £65,000.

House of Lords.—Parliament is expected to rise about the 28th of August. On the 17th the House of Lords passed the Sugar Duties Bill.

House of Commons.—The destitution in Ireland occupied the House of Commons on Monday. A sum has been appropriated for the employment of the poor in Ireland.

Effects of the American Tariff in England.—Several markets have experienced the effects of the liberal tariff which goes into operation in the United States on the 1st of December. Iron has already advanced in price, and the woollen manufactures of Yorkshire are firm and improving.

Sanatory Regulations.—A public meeting has lately been held in the British metropolis for the purpose of taking measures to prevent the spread of disease. Although some contended that a few cases of Asiatic cholera had appeared, the general feeling of the meeting was opposed to the conclusion.

France.—The French elections have terminated, and great has been the success of the Guizot Ministry. The majority in the new Chamber is expected to be *one hundred*, and it may possibly exceed that number.

The Ocean Race.—The steamer Cambria arrived out in ten days and sixteen hours from Boston, and the Great Britain made her passage from New York to Liverpool in thirteen days and eight hours. She was detained at sea eighteen hours in repairing her driving chain.

American Provision Market.—American hams are selling at 35s. to 43s.; lard, in kegs, at 35s. to 40; barrels 35s. to 48s. There is a good demand for beef and pork, and late prices are fully supported. Cheese, of good quality, is very scarce at Liverpool. Parcels of an indifferent quality have been sold at 35s. to 45s. per cwt.

State of Trade.—Manchester.—No change to report in our cloth market since this day week. The favorable commercial news from the United States has made the markets what may be called firm. In printing cloths, of good quality, there is an advance, though a small one. The demand continues good.

Bradford.—Our market has been active, and on some kinds of goods an advance has been given. The wool market continues inactive and prices nearly stationary.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

A WORD TO OUR MARYLAND FRIENDS.

"*Farmers of Maryland!*—Of how much service has the Tariff act of 1842 been to you? Have not the prices of your produce been gradually declining under its operation?"

So asks the Baltimore Argus. So reasons the Locofoco press generally.

Now it is the easiest thing in the world to give to these questions a plain answer, and one which will satisfy any unprejudiced mind.

When, in 1816, Mr. Calhoun was the advocate of a *protective* tariff, he urged the measure because it would build up a home market and favor American interests, instead of the interests of a foreign people. That, no doubt, was the tendency of his measures and of the policy which had his fostering care. He aimed, first, to open a new market for the sale of cotton; he would have a sure and certain home trade in the article, and not be dependent on the caprice of a single set of customers who were three thousand miles off; but he aimed also to withdraw from agriculture a portion of the labor then bestowed upon the productions of the field, and thus, while he caused a portion of this cotton to be manufactured in the country, to open in like manner a new market for the superabundant harvests of wheat and corn which the farmers of the country produced.

Now who can deny that this was a wise and statesmanlike policy? It has at least the evidence of experience in its favor. When the rates of duty have been high, the manufacturers have been enabled to employ hands and pay good prices, both for labor and for the food for which they supplied a market. Then, it may be said, as a general remark, both they and the farmers and the country prospered. When the duties have been reduced, the wages of labor have invariable fallen, prices of lands and goods have become depressed, private bankruptcies have followed, and the national faith become tarnished. We need only go back to the years 1840 and 1841 to be furnished with full proof of the truth of this assertion.

But, let us see how a tariff benefits a people. In the first place, it furnishes to them the best capital they can possibly enjoy—the means and the rewards of labor. Why are the Shakers a prosperous community? Because they are industrious. They furnish employment to all their members. They produce much from their lands, their looms, and their workshops, which they dispose of in market at good prices; they buy little. Their support and their clothing are derived from their own diversified labors.

For the maintenance of the poor in any community, the best philosophy as well as the truest charity is to furnish them with the means of labor; not to *give* them bread, but to let them earn it.

If this is so true in regard to the extreme case of paupers, is it false reasoning when applied, not to the *poor* in the legal acceptation of the word, but to such as cannot buy lands? To benefit them you must employ them and give them wages. This is what a tariff enables the manufacturers to do.

Now, let the FARMERS OF MARYLAND see an illustration of this benefit on their own soil. We ask their attention to the practical effects of manufacturing as exhibited by the LAUREL FACTORY, in Prince George's county.

That region of country is familiarly known to all who have been in the habit of travelling between Washington and Baltimore. Ten years ago it was a barren region, incapable, as its proprietor very forcibly expressed it, of producing even *poverty-grass*. Its assessable value, and a "hard bargain at that," was $5 the acre. But it had a moderate but neglected *water power*, which the enterprising and intelligent owner conceived the idea of turning to account. In 1836 he obtained from the Legislature of Maryland a charter, and caused a cotton factory to be erected on a nook of this barren land. In its infancy this factory struggled with difficulties: in the disastrous years of 1837 and 1838 its patrons had nearly yielded to the blast which, with a blighting effect, swept over the land; but, hoping almost against hope, they firmly resolved to proceed. Amidst much embarrassment they held on their course, till at length the benign tariff act of 1842 gave them a welcome relief.

Now look at the results. Where not a habitation stood before, a village has grown up of two thousand inhabitants.—Numerous well-built stone and brick houses and a stone church have been erected; a community of Christian worshippers have been collected, schools established, and all the external symbols of a thriving population meet the eye. The lands which were desert before are verdant now, yielding exuberant harvests, and the acres which were dear at five dollars an acre formerly, cannot be purchased at fifty dollars an acre now. If the neighboring farmers have eggs and poultry, corn, wheat, butter, and meats to dispose of, they find here, almost at their own doors, a ready market and good prices. But, more than all, and this is the glory of the establishment, it gives employment to the poor, to such as need it; and it gives prompt and liberal pay.

The Laurel factory employed, the last year, in its various departments, 520 hands. It paid for labor the following amounts, viz:

In the cotton department	$42,946 16	
In the iron ditto, machine shop	35,000 00	
For labor in the village	5,000 00	
For salaries to agent, treasurer, and clerks	10,500 00	
		$93,446 16
It paid for cotton	$4,215 00	
For iron, coal, and lumber	40,000 00	
Supplies for the store	45,000 00	
Supplies incidental to the cotton department	9,000 00	
For oil	3,000 00	
Potato starch	1,500 00	
Transportation and hauling	3,500 00	
		$186,215 00
		$279,661 16

We have no time to enlarge upon these hastily collected but interesting statistics, though they are so highly deserving of attention. But, with these results before us, we declare our entire want of patience with those who decry a tariff which fosters home industry, diffuses blessings among the poor, and converts a desert land into a garden. Let the farmers of Maryland notice the fact that of the $279,000 expended by this small factory in one year, over $93,000 of it was *for labor*; and, in all probability, the greater part of it was received by the sons and daughters of poor men, who, but for this employment, might have spent their time in idleness, or been the victims of the most corrupting vice.

The South Carolina papers are discussing with some warmth the expediency of transferring the appointment of Presidential Electors from the Legislature to the People. South Carolina is the only State in which the people are not permitted to vote in a Presidential election. The Charleston Mercury warmly resists the proposed change. It thinks that South Carolina is now the best governed commonwealth in the Union, and it is content to keep her so. This may be the fact; but no State in the Union has a constitution so thoroughly aristocratic in its provisions, and by the operation of which the will of the majority of the white population is so effectually paralyzed. The State may be, for all this, well governed; but if it be, it only affords another illustration of the trifling influence of "forms of government" upon the prosperity and happiness of a commonwealth.

A Slave Case.—It is refreshing to turn from the frenzied popular ebullitions, of which we so often hear, in the non-slaveholding States, when a fugitive slave happens to be arrested, to the firmness of their Judicial tribunals in discharging the duties enjoined upon them by the Constitution, in defiance of the clamors of an excited populace.

We learn from the "Frankfort Commonwealth" that the Supreme Court of Ohio, Judges Wood and Blanchard presiding, have, in the consideration of a question involving the constitutionality of such of the laws of Ohio as were designed to secure fugitive slaves from arrest, re-affirmed a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, by which it was declared that "the owner of a slave, either by himself or agent, may pursue, arrest and return him to the State from which he fled, *without the aid of the State authority*, and that all legislation which interferes with or embarasses such arrest is unconstitutional and void, all legislation on the subject being exclusively vested in Congress." Under this decision, a man from Kentucky, named Armitage, who was under arrest in Ohio, charged with kidnapping a negro, whom he had seized as a runaway slave, has been discharged from custody.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, SEPTEMBER 8, 1846.

RAIL ROAD CONVENTION.—Our citizens will bear in mind that the Rail Road Convention will be held at Cheraw on Monday next, and trust that a numerous delegation will be in attendance from this town and county.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Delegates from this Town and County:

George McNeill, Edward Lee Winslow, David A. Ray, Constant Johnson, Henry Lilly, C. B. Mallett, Warren Winslow, Thomas S. Lutterloh, Harvey Leete, Thomas J. Curtis, A. A. T. Smith, John W. Sandford, Henry L. Myrover, Walter Draughon, J. D. Cameron, Wm. H. Haigh, P. Taylor, Tho. L. Hybart, Hon. J. C. Dobbin, Hugh Campbell, Hon. Robt. Strange, J. G. Shepard, John Waddill, John Winslow, J. M. Rose, John H. Cook, Jas. Martine, Walter A. Huske, J. K. McGuire, Jos. W. Evans, Jas. Banks, John Eccles, R. C. Belden, W. H. Hardin, Alex. Elliot, Joel Williams, Arch'd S. McNeill, J. C. Williams, David Gillis, Hon L. Bethune, Dan'l McDiarmid, Duncan Murchison, Henry Elliot, Jona. Evans, W. T. Smith, Dr. John W. McKay, John McLean, Col. A. Murchison.

From Raleigh, the following gentlemen have been appointed:

William Boylan, David W. Stone, Weston R. Gales, E. P. Guion, Col. Edw'd Yarborough, and Wesley Hollister.

The proceedings of the meeting at Stewartsville will be found in another column.

"THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD."—We last week copied an article from the National Intelligencer under the above caption. In that article the Editors gave, as the views of a correspondent, that the Rail Road from Gaston to the South Carolina line would cost $1,400,000. Thus: the road from Gaston to Raleigh cost $1,600,000, and might be purchased for $400,000; and the road from Raleigh, by way of Fayetteville, to the South Carolina line, might be laid down for $1,000,000. Making the entire road from Gaston to the South Carolina line to cost only $1,400,000. This we thought a pretty fair calculation.

In the Intelligencer of the 3d inst., however, we find a communication from Wilmington, N. C., in which the following language is used:

"The distance from Raleigh, via Fayetteville and Cheraw, to Camden, is set down in the post office books at one hundred and eighty-five miles. Now I should like to know by what rule of arithmetic a railroad of that length can be constructed for one million of dollars, when one from the Roanoke to Raleigh eighty-five miles cost one million six hundred thousand dollars over a similar country. Indeed, from my experience in railroad building, and I have had some, I am at a loss to *guess* or *calculate* what kind of iron and superstructure could be used that would reach one hundred and eighty-five miles at a cost not exceeding one million of dollars, to say nothing of grading and bridging."

The writer from Wilmington has fallen into two or three errors in regard to this matter. He first attributes the estimate made in the Intelligencer to the Editors themselves, which was not made by them, and which they have set him right about, in a note appended to his communication.

But the most important error he has committed, and which the Editors have neglected to call his attention to, is the assumption that the road from Raleigh *to Camden* is estimated to cost one million of dollars. No such estimate was ever made to our knowledge. The writer, in making out his estimate made no allusion to Camden, or to any road in South Carolina. He estimated that "the Road from *Raleigh to Fayetteville, and thence to the South Carolina line*," might be laid down for a million of dollars.

The distance from Raleigh to the South Carolina line is about 100 miles, and the road from Raleigh to Gaston is about 80 miles, and this the writer estimated would cost only $1,400,000. To this would have to be added the cost of the road from the S. C. line to Camden, (about 70 miles,) and this would be, taking the same estimate as a basis, $700,000. This would make the road from Gaston to Camden cost $2,100,000, and the distance 250 miles.

The writer calls the proposed road from Wilmington to Manchester, in S. C., a rival scheme, and is evidently so much blinded by his zeal for the furtherance of this "rival scheme," that he would create the impression that the estimate above referred to was made with the view of deceiving the people.

The people of Fayetteville feel an interest in the prosperity of Wilmington.—They admire her enterprise and public spirit. They wish her every success in the proposed rail road. They do not place themselves, and do not wish to be placed by others, in the attitude of *rivals*. But at the same time they wish to advance *their own* interests. They expect to do this by the continuation of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road through Fayetteville to the South Carolina line, and thence to Camden. They confidently expect this road to be built—*not* by adopting false estimates as their "system of financiering,"—*not* by deceiving the people in regard to its ultimate cost,—but, because of the cheapness and feasibility of the plan, and the very probable *safety of the investment*, they think that capitalists both at home and abroad will be led to embark in it.

VERMONT.—The Election took place in this State on Tuesday of last week. Few returns have been received, but they are favorable to the Whigs.

It will be remarked that the accounts from England show, as predicted by the Whigs, that the "Experimental Tariff of 1846," a cause of sorrow and depression to the manufacturing interest in this country, has inspired and animated the same rival interest in that country. The Iron interest is particularly active. What say the Democrats who voted so strongly for Polk and the Tariff in Pennsylvania?

Affairs in Mexico are, we believe, drawing to a close gradually. The predictions of Gen. Scott are being fulfilled as to the movements of the troops, and however we might suppose a portion of his correspondence with Secretary Marcy was a little undignified, we rejoice to see the views of this veteran officer sustained, and his talents and ability thus vindicated.

It is said that at Monterey the Mexicans will make a stand and a battle may be expected. Of this we doubt. Surely they must know, and if they do not they ought to know, that our troops are irresistible. Monterey on the Pacific side, (and of course we may consider California,) is in the possession of the Americans under Com. Sloat. The Independence, mounting 56 guns, sailed a few days since from Boston, in the finest order, well officered and manned, and well found in all respects, for the Pacific.

Now then when she arrives we shall have a fine squadron to take care of our interests about California and the Pacific side. We have Com. Conner, an able and judicious officer, about Vera Cruz and the Atlantic side. Then we say station Gen. Taylor along the Rio Grande, (as that appears to be the boundary Mr. Polk will have,) with a sufficient force, and now give Mexico notice, as it is to be so—(of the justice, however, of thus dividing off the territory of a sister republic we say nothing,)—that we intend to have the Rio Grande as our Southern boundary; we intend to have California; we will adopt any just mode to estimate the value of California; give you credit for what you owe us, pay you the balance, and bring matters to a close.

We think Mexico would thus act wisely, because when we cannot do as we would we must do as we can. Certainly the President of the "Model Republic" would save a great deal of money by this course.

MR. WEBSTER.—The sentiment, "let the Government take care of the rich and the rich will take care of the poor," which has been often attributed to Mr. Webster, was recently brought up against him in a resolution adopted at a Locofoco meeting held in Ohio. The Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette having written to Mr. Webster on the subject, has received a reply, in which Mr. W. states that the imputation of such a sentiment to him is an absolute falsehood. He has "never uttered such a sentiment at any time, or in any place, in substance, or in form, or any thing like it." This nails to the counter another Locofoco slander.

RETROCESSION.—The vote in Alexandria, D. C., for Retrocession is 763, against it 222. The result of this vote is, that the city of Alexandria will henceforth become a component part of Virginia, from which it was originally ceded to the General Government.

From the Montgomery, (Ala.) Journal.

"POOR OLD NORTH CAROLINA."

It has been the custom, time immemorial, to sneer at North Carolina. She has been, always, the moon for the baying of puppies of every degree. She has been misused and aspersed from the date of the theft of her Declaration of Independence, up to the present moment. Her "honest poverty" has excited the derision of the mean-hearted of every State—especially of those whose morals are as lax as their soil is fertile. The last and most insolent of the newspaper paragraphs attacking her, appears in the locofoco "News," published at Marion, in this State. We give the article at length:

"*Poor Old North Carolina!*—This Bœtea of the Confederacy, still wants the school master. She sticks to her whiggery like her rosin to her pine trees. We despair of ever seeing her right herself, until the State devises some means of educating her population. Wonder if they have heard that Gen. Harrison was dead yet, and have not unwittingly voted for "Tip and Tyler too?" The Wilmington Journal of the 14th inst., gives election returns from many of the counties in that State, acknowledges that the democrats are "shamefully *beaten*,' and says that the article communicating this melancholly result, is penned with 'mortification and sorrow.' No doubt of it, friend Journal, your columns display too much good sense and correct judgment in regard to the best interest of our common country, not to make the editor hang his head in shame, to see his friends and neighbors voting to sustain men and measures, at war with their best interests. 'Never say die,' however, rub out and 'at 'em again.' See what happy results are flowing from the self-sacrificing labors of missionaries in Otaheite and other heathen lands."

The force of the first sentence of the article quoted, we are compelled to admit, is altogether lost to us, as we do not remember to have heard of *Bœtea*, before. It is doubtless some place of bad repute in South Carolina, to which our native State is assimilated. But what are its exact peculiarities? We wish to know, that we may properly repel the charge or insult, if any, couched in the comparison. We confess ignorance on the point; and in order to induce the editor of the News to enlighten us and them, we will admit, *as to this*, the ignorance of all our fellow citizens of North Carolina. A friend at our elbow supposes that our cotemporary intended an allusion, as classical as severe, to *Bœotia*. Impertinent as are the remarks of the News, we will not hint that he has committed so egregrious a blunder. "BŒTEA!"

North Carolina does adhere to her whiggery "like her rosin to her pine trees." Her first blow in the cause was the Mecklenburg Declaration in 1776—her last is the re-election of Graham in 1846. "Stick to it!" Yes! She is always "honest and true." We will admit that, fully, and we feel proud when we think of it. That she has devised no means of education for her people, is a libel. She has a large Education Fund, which will never be stolen by locofoco-bank-robbers, as has been the case in *some* States; and though poor, she has no bonds on sale in Wall street, as the highly educated State (Jackson county, for instance,) of Alabama has, at 60 cents in the dollar! It is true she has no "cast-iron statesman," as "Little Gascony" has, but while the names of Gaston, Badger, Stanly and Graham remain to her—and while the least worthy and gifted of her sons furnish the materials for Presidents and Foreign Ambassadors—and while she continues free from the taint of treason, though in close contact with it—while her bonds are good as gold in the market—she will not avoid, as she has never sought, a comparison with any of her neighbors. And one thing is demonstrated—she will never be turned from the "even tenor of her way," by the barking of all the puppies in the Union, whether from the kennel of Mr. Calhoun or Gen. Jackson—not even with old Ritchie to lead the pack.

Gen. Gaines.—The Portsmouth (Va.) New Era states that on Saturday last Major General Gaines received through the Adjutant General orders from the War Department to take command of the Eastern Division, fixing his headquarters either at New York, Philadelphia, or Troy; that the General has selected New York as the most important point, and on Monday afternoon set out from Norfolk for the post assigned him.

Medical College of the State of South Carolina.—We extract the following complimentary notice from the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, of one of the institutions of our City. It observes, that "an examination of the catalogue of this Institution is very gratifying, as it reveals the fact that a powerful influence is exerted on the medical character of the sunny South, through the instrumentality of the medical school at Charleston. Two hundred and ten students were in attendance on the lectures, the last term—seventy-four of whom were graduated. An essay on organogeny, by W. Myddleton Michel, of Charleston, gained the approbation of a select committee, and is to be published. Gentlemen pursuing Medical studies at the North, whose constitutions are impaired by the severity of the winter, would gain both knowledge and health by passing the cold season in South Carolina, under a Board of Professors, distinguished for their attainments, urbanity, and kindness to strangers."—*Charleston Mercury.*

HOW TO OBTAIN A VERDICT.

Breach of Promise Case.—The case of *Conrad vs. Williams*, which has been some years before the courts, was finally disposed of last week at Ithaca, (New York,) by a verdict for the defendant.—The suit was commenced in November, 1842, and at the trial in February following a verdict of $8,000 was obtained, but a new trial was ordered by the Supreme Court; it appearing, among other things, that there was such a noise and confusion in the court-house during the charge, that the jury did not hear the Judge's intimation that no promise had been proved.—The second trial took place in February, 1845, when the jury disagreed. The third and last trial commenced on Monday, 17th instant, and occupied the week. It was tried before Hon. Amasa J. Parker, of the third circuit, and some seventy witnesses were examined. After the cause had been given to the jury on Friday evening, they reported, at about 10 o'clock, their inability to agree. They were sent out again for further deliberation. At five o'clock on Saturday morning the court was summoned by the court-house bell, and again the jury reported their inability to agree. Once more they were sent out for further deliberation. About nine o'clock they reported for the third time their inability to agree. Judge Parker assured them that the circumstance was unfortunate; he regretted that they had passed so uncomfortable a night; that he would endeavor to have them more comfortably provided for in future; he would remain in town until Monday morning to receive their verdict, if they should be able by that time to agree; if not, he had a circuit to hold at Albany, after which, and probably in about two weeks, he would again attend to receive their verdict, should they be prepared to render it: in the mean time the sheriff would take all proper care for their accommodation and comfort! Another brief half hour's deliberation enabled the jury to report that they *had agreed on their verdict*, which was rendered for the defendant.—*Ithaca Chronicle.*

A Learned Pedlar.—Some years ago, a gentleman who had been appointed professor in the department of Oriental Literature in one of our Colleges, went out to Asia to perfect himself in the necessary learning for his new duties. Not finding all teaching which he desired, he came back to Germany, hoping among the savans of that intellectual country to find some one with whom he could complete his studies. There he was told that the most learned man in that department was a Jew, who had been for several years in America. The professor returned, and after applying to the Rabbi at Boston, finally touched on the object of his pursuit, when, to his great surprise, it was the very Jew who had been during all his absence, peddling jewelry and trinkets in the professor's own College yard. The pedlar proved to be really possessed of the learning which had been attributed to him, and since the discovery, the young professor has been pursuing his studies under the learned pedlar's tuition, with much satisfaction.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

A tough Story.—One Sunday, recently, during high mass at 12, in the villiage of Glentariff, Ireland, three ladies of the Protestant faith were obliged to take shelter from one of those heavy summer showers which so frequently occur in the south of Ireland. The officiating priest, knowing who they were, and wishing to appear respectful to them, stooped down to his attendant, who was on his knees, and whispered to him, "three *chairs* for the Protestant ladies." The clerk who was rather an ignorant man, stood up and shouted out to the congregation, "three cheers for the Protestant ladies!" which the congregation immediately took up, and gave three hearty cheers, while the clergyman actually stood dumbfounded.

Great Crop of Oats.—David Lee, Esq., of this town, has just harvested from 4½ acres of land, *four hundred and two bushels of oats*, a little more than *eighty-two and a half* to the acre. Has any one beat this? We pause for a reply.

Barre Patriot.

The Texas papers propose a division of that State into two commonwealths, the Brazos being the boundary between them. The effect of this will be to give the South two more Senators, and the proposition will therefore be strongly resisted. Mr. Wilmot's anti-slavery provision will assuredly be renewed whenever the subject shall be fairly presented for the consideration of Congress.

The "Native American" Convention of New York has nominated Edward C. Delavan of Albany as next Governor of that State, and George Folsom of the city of New York as Lieutenant Governor.

New Foundland.—The British Government has advanced £30,000 to aid the sufferers from the late fire at St. Johns, and instructed Sir John Harvey to remain and see the money properly applied.

The last case of modesty, is that of a lady who discarded her lover, a sea captain, because in speaking of one of his voyages he said he *hugged* the shore.

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 31st ult., by Rev. E. McNair, Capt. THOS. J. BULLA to Miss BARBARA McNEILL, all of Cumberland.

[We acknowledge the Printer's *fee*, and wish the parties much happiness.]

In Rockingham, on the 30th ult., by the Rev'd H. H. Crowson, ALEXANDER A. COVINGTON, Esq. to Miss MARTHA A. MOODY, daughter of Thomas Moody, Esq.

In Wilmington, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. A. P. Repiton, Mr. THOMAS A. FROST, to Miss MARY ROBBINS, both of Wilmington.

In Wilmington, on the 31st ult., by John A. Taylor, Esq., Mr. THOMAS SOUTHMAYD to Miss MARY A. MATHEWS.

In Davie county, on the 3d inst. by the Rev. Jesse Rankin, ANDREW HUNT, Esq. of Lexington, to Miss ELIZABETH CHAFIN.

DIED.

At the residence of Mrs. Ann Kelly, in this county, on Sunday the 23d ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH GALE, aged 77 years. Also, on Sunday the 30th ult., Mrs. ANN KELLY, relict of the late John Kelly, Esq. of this town, aged 71 years.

At Little Rockfish, Sept. 2, ANNA BROWN, aged 24 years. She had been for many years a member of the Methodist Church, and in her life and conduct adorned her profession. During her illness she enjoyed a deep sense of the consolations of religion, and she spoke of her end with that becoming confidence and trust which arise from a lively faith in the merits of a Saviour's atonement. Her soul hung only on him, and the comfort of a reasonable, religious and holy hope sustained her. She has left an aged mother, and a large circle of friends, to mourn her loss.—[*Com.*

In Johnston county, on the 27th ult., Mr. JNO. B. TURNER, aged about 40 years.

In Duplin county, on the 26th ult., Mrs. LETTIA CONERLY, aged one hundred and ten years.

In Davie county, on the 27th ult., Gen. JAS. COOK.

In Rowan county, on the 23d ult., Mrs. JANE C., wife of John F. McCorkle, Esq., aged 37 years.

At her residence in Wilkes county, on the 22d ult., after a lingering illness, in the 31st year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. Benj. O. H. P. Martin, deeply mourned and regretted by her numerous friends and acquaintances.

In Newbern, on the 23d ult., ADRIAN H. VAN BOCKKELEN, Esq., in the 61st year of his age.

In Anson county, on the 22d ult., ISHAM INGRAM, Esq., in full hopes of a better world. Mr. Ingram, as a citizen, was highly esteemed, and as a husband, greatly beloved. He died rejoicing that he was ready and willing to go whenever his God called for him. He has left a widow, and a large circle of friends, to deplore his loss. Well may it be said, in the midst of life we are in death.

[*Com.*

1 ^ Carolinian please copy

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVAL.

Sept. 5.—Steamer W. B. Meares, with Freight for A. W. Steel, J. W. Baker, J. H. & J. Martine, R. M. Orrell, Murchison, Reed & Co., J. & T. Waddill, Cook & Troy, C. T. Haigh & Son, E. W. Willkings, Hon. J. C. Dobbin, K. Murchison, A. Murchison, C. Munroe, of this place; and for J. P. Covington, Hon. A. Dockery, S. Ryals.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

August 31—Brigs Louis Walsh from Boston, C. J. Dow from ditto; Schrs. Alarie from New York, A. R. Thompson from ditto, Fayetteville from Baltimore. Sept. 1.—Barque Calista from New York. 4—Schrs. Claudia and Mary from Washington, N. C., Marion from Shallotte.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—SEPT. 8.

Brandy, peach,	1 00	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	45 a 55	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	8½ a 8¾	Oats,	30 a 35
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	7 a 7½	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	75 a 80	Salt, bu.,	45 a 50
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1¾ a 2
Flour,	5 a 7½	Wheat,	90 a 95
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	40 a 42
Pork,	5 a 5½	Beeswax,	27 a 28
Peas,	60 a 70	Rags	1½ a 2

REMARKS.—No sales of Cotton to notice. Flour 5 to 5½; scarce and in demand. Corn 75 to 80; scarce. Bacon 8½ to 8¾.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine in demand, at 2 43 to 2 50. Spirits 32 cts., and this price refused by holders. Tar has improved 10 cts. on the barrel,—quotations 1 50. No change in Timber and Lumber. Bacon, scarce,—a lot sold at 7 6-8¾.

At Charleston, Cotton 7½ to 8¾. Flour 4 75 to 5 25. Corn 55 to 62½.

At New Orleans, Cotton 7 to 8¾. At Augusta 6½ to 8. At Cheraw 5 85.

Total receipts of Cotton 2,077,794 bales, against 2,410,895 last year.

THE CLASSICAL SCHOOL of the Rev. M. C. Conoley, of Sampson County, opened at Clinton on the first Monday in September, 1846.

All the usual branches of an English Education are taught in this School. Young Gentlemen desirous of preparing themselves for admission in either the Freshman or Sophomore Class at Chapel Hill, will here find every facility for effectually prosecuting their studies. The location is pleasant, and even inviting, and *bilious fever* is unknown to the prosperous and beautiful village of Clinton.

If laudable efforts to please, devoted piety, and fidelity in the discharge of every duty, deserve reward, Mr. Conoley's *will be great*. Of him, it may be truly said, he is a *Gentleman*, and a thorough, practical Scholar; mild in his mode of discipline, yet fearless of consequences, when duty prompts him to act.

Those interested in the *moral* and *intellectual* advancement of their children, may rely upon *this Truth*: that our country affords no greater facilities, in primary education, than may be commanded in the Classical School of the Rev. M. C. Conoley.

The Scholastic year is divided into two Sessions of five months each.

Tuition for reading and spelling is $8,—for all the other English Branches $10—and for the Classics $12, per Session. No deduction made except for protracted sickness or removal.

In view of the many benefits connected with *such* a School, and our confidence in Mr. Conoley, we take pleasure in respectfully recommending his School to the public generally, and especially to the patrons of virtuous education.

THOMAS J. MORISEY,
ELIAS F. SHAW,
L. C. HUBBARD,
NEILL McGILL,
ROBT. McKAY,
JAS. M. MOSELEY,
L. C. HOLMES,
WILLIAM KIRBY,
A. E. McKAY.

September 8. 27-4w

Removal.

THE Subscribers have removed to their new fire-proof building, two doors East of the new Hotel, where they will be glad to see their old customers. They will receive by the first arrivals from the North, a large and elegant Stock of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Of which due notice will be given.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Sept. 4, 1846. 27-2w

Removal.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

HAVE removed to the fire-proof granite building, one door East of Anderson st., joining the store of D. A. Ray & Co., where they offer for sale their usual stock of GOODS, viz:

Groceries, Dry Goods, &c.

They will continue to be supplied with seasonable Goods from the North, which will be sold for cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed to the new fire-proof granite building on the North side of Hay street, near his former old stand, where he offers for sale,

800 SACKS Liverpool Salt, (large and well filled,)
8 tons Swedes Iron, assorted,
10 hhds. Porto Rico, St. Croix, and New Orleans Sugar,
60 bags Rio, Laguira, & Mocha Coffee,
20 pieces heavy 44 and 46 inch Cotton Bagging,
50 kegs Nails, assorted, 4 to 40d.

A large assortment of Crockery and Glassware, Hats, Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugars, Saddlery, Whips, Anvils and Vises, Smiths' Bellows, Sole Leather, Hollow Ware, and many other articles too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or exchanged for Produce, or on 3 and 6 months credit. Will also attend to the sale or shipment of Produce.

ELIJAH FULLER

Fayetteville, Sept. 7, 1846. 27-4w

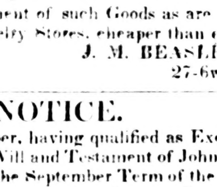
GROCERIES, DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery.

HENRY BRANSON has just received a good assortment of the above articles, and also a large assortment of superior CROCKERY WARE.

10 bbls. Tanners' Oil, prime.

Sept. 5, 1846. 27-6w



Watches and Jewelry.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

Consisting of

Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds; Gold and Silver Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Gold and Silver Spectacles; Gold and fashionable Breast Pins; Bracelets, Shirt Studs, Butter Knives, Pocket ditto, Glazes, Diamonds, a fine lot of pure Silver Spoons, Military Goods, fine double barrel Guns, six barrel Pistols, single barrel ditto, of all qualities,

A general assortment of such Goods as are generally kept in Jewelry Stores, cheaper than ever.

J. M. BEASLEY.

Sept. 5, 1846. 27-6w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Mullins, deceased, at the September Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, requests all persons indebted to the Estate to make payment. All persons having claims against the said Estate are required to present them for payment within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

WILLIAM S. MULLINS, Ex'r.

September 8. 27-3w

PAY UP.

THE Subscriber will hereafter be found at the Store of Cook & Troy, where he hopes to see and settle with those who are indebted to him. He is anxious to close up his old business.

WM. KIRKPATRICK.

Sept. 5, 1846. 27-3w

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly, for the passage of an act incorporating the Lafayette Hotel Company.

Application will be made to the next General Assembly, for the passage of an act incorporating the Merchants' Steamboat Company.

Application will be made to the next General Assembly, for the passage of an act amending the several acts of Assembly relative to the Town of Fayetteville.

Sept. 4, 1846. 27tf

George Riley.

HAVING returned from the North, has a handsome assortment of gold and silver Lever Watches, ditto common Silver Watches, a rich assortment of Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Bracelets, (a splendid article,) gold Guard Chains and gold Keys, gold and silver Pencils, gold and silver Spectacles, gold diamond-pointed Pens, (a splendid article.) Rogers' Congress Knives, and almost all other articles usually kept in Jewelry Stores, which he will sell as cheap for cash as can be bought in any other establishment in the State.

Watches repaired, and warranted to keep good time.

N. B. The Subscriber will attend the Courts of Anson for the purpose of selling, repairing Watches, &c.

Lexington, N. C., Sept. 5, 1846. 27tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1846.

James Allen *vs.* Eben. Nelms, Adm'r of Thomas Waddill, dec'd.

Justices' Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Waddill, John Hill and wife Mary, Richard Tomlinson and wife Nancy, James Tomlinson and wife Elizabeth, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the aforesaid non-residents, heirs at law of Thos. Waddill, deceased, to appear at the next term of this Court, and contest the plea of fully administered and no assets.

Witness, Northeet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of July, A. D. 1846.

N. D. BOGGAN, Clk.

[Pr. adv. $2 25.] 27-6w

You shall Believe.—Belief is not an act of the will. Sufficient evidence *compels* our assent; so listen, dear reader, and I will convince you that Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is by far the best remedy for diseases of our climate to be found in this country. It is formed by chemical extracts from vegetables (the Wild Cherry, Pine, etc.) that nature seems to have placed here as powerful antidotes to all affections of the Lungs and Liver that our ever changing climate induces. After the skill of our greatest physicians was exhausted, it has cured Asthma in various cases. It cured a lady of an incipient Consumption, whose family had all died of the same disease. Refer to Isaac Platt, Esq., Editor of "Poughkeepsie Eagle."—Thomas Cozens, Haddonfield, N. J., testified, *under oath*, that it cured him of an internal Abscess, violent Cough, raising of Blood, etc., after he was deemed beyond hope. We could refer to plenty of such instances of its uncommon power. The doubting are invited to inquire of individuals and cases that we allude to, as we publish no statements that will not bear the most rigid scrutiny.

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville,
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.

POETRY.

THE NURSERY TALE.

Oh! did you not hear in your nursery
The tale that the gossips tell,
Of two young girls that came to drink
At a certain fairy well?

The words of the younger were as sweet
As the smile of her ruby lip;
But the tongue of the eldest seemed to move
As if venom were on its tip.

At the well a beggar accosted them,
(A sprite in a mean disguise;)
The eldest spoke with a scornful brow,
The youngest with tearful eyes.

Cried the fairy, "Whenever you speak, sweet girl!
Pure gems from your lips shall fall;
But whenever you utter a word, proud maid,
From your tongue shall a serpent crawl!"

And have you not met with these sisters oft,
In the haunts of the old and young;
The first with her pure, unsullied lip,
The last with her serpent tongue.

The first is *Good Nature*—diadems bright
O'er the darkest themes she throws;
And the last is *Slander*, leaving the slime
Of the snake wherever she goes!

SHORT HORN DURHAM BULL.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his splendid Bull, Rob Roy. He was three years old in May last; color red and white; supposed to weigh fifteen hundred, gross; calved in Duchess county, New York; sired by the imported Bull Prince Albert, see August No. of Cultivator, 1845. Gentlemen desirous of improving their cattle, have now an opportunity of doing so, attended with much less expense or risk than procuring one from the North. His calves from common cows are remarkably large and fine.

For further particulars, address the subscriber, Watson's Bridge, Moore county, N. C.

C. CHALMERS.

July 30, 1846. 25-4w

NOTICE.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the first of April last, a grey FILLY, three years old, in good order, of common size, chunky, close built, no other marks recollected; has been worked some, but can't be said to be well broke. Has no marks of saddle or gear that I recollect. She has been taken and worked in the plough. She was heard of on the road leading to Carthage in Moore county. Any information of her will be thankfully received, and any person taking up said Filly and informing me, or writing to me at Mr. Carlin's Store, Montgomery County, N. C. will be liberally rewarded.

T. S. JORDAN.

August 15, 1846. 25-5w

25 CENT BIBLES.

A SUPPLY of good School Bibles at 25 cents, the cost, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Just Received and for Sale.

150 CASKS Thomaston Lime, a superior article. Casks large and in [illegible] order.

B. ROSE & SON.

Aug. 10, 1846. 23-tf

ON CONSIGNMENT.

3000 LBS. North Carolina BACON, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers.

B. ROSE & SON.

August 10, 1846. 23-tf

VANILLA BEANS, for flavoring Ice Creams, &c. LEMON SYRUP, a superior article. [illegible] LONDON MUSTARD, [illegible] SALAD OIL, [illegible] Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Ginger, Saleratus, Ground Black Pepper, Black Mustard Seed.

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

May 25. 12-tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in the style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.

NEW

Carriage Repository.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, viz:

Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any got up here or elsewhere. They hope that, by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has opened a GUNSMITH SHOP at the foot of Haymount, next door to C. R. Jones's Store, where he intends carrying on making and repairing guns, pistols, and locks of all kinds. Also, repairing dwelling house locks, keys, stocking locks, knobs, umbrellas, parasols, canes, and fine pocket knives, &c.

N. B. People from the country can have their work done by bringing it with them to town; they can have it repaired for their return.

All work done in good order at short notice.

E. A. HARPER.

May 4, 1846. 9tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

Life and Times of Henry Clay,

JUST received, in 2 large volumes, price $4. Also, Prescott's Miscellanies, 2 37; McCaulay's Miscellanies, 1 50; Pictorial History of the American Revolution, 1 87; Book of Good Examples, 1 10; Mother's Book, 80; Mother's Lessons, 60; Beecher's Lectures to Young Men, 70; Appleton's authorized edition of the Prayer Book, very fine; Manual of Matrimony, 40; Pulpit Cyclopedia, 2 50; Methodist Harmonist; with a variety of Boy's and Girl's books.

NOVELS.—The Heiress, 25; The Charity Sister, 25; the Quiet Husband, 25; White Boy, 25; The O'Donoghue, 25; The Foster Brother, 25; Wandering Jew, 60; Big Bear of Arkansas, 50; Major Jones's Courtship, 50; Simon Suggs, 50. New Games, Historical, &c. Blue Ink; Banker's Wallets, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

February 2.

J. & T. WADDILL

OFFER for Cash, in exchange for Produce, or to punctual customers on time,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 casks Lime,
100 bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
50 bbls. Prime and Mess Pork,
50 hhds. new crop Molasses,
50 bbls. Mackerel,
5000 lbs. Bacon and Lard,
1 cask old Cider Vinegar,
80 boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles,
4 hhds. Sugar,
25 bags Rio Coffee,
25 kegs Nails,
Pepper, Spice, &c. &c.

They will receive and forward all Goods sent to their care, and are prepared to receive in Store or for shipment, all kinds of Produce, and will attend to all Commission Business entrusted to them faithfully and punctually.

Fayetteville, June 1, 1846. 13-tf

New Spring and Summer

GOODS.

MALLETT & HUSKE

HAVE just received their **Spring and Summer supply of GOODS**, consisting of

Sup'r black Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; black Satin Vesting; Plaid ditto; Valencia ditto; Prints, Chambray Ginghams; Organdie ditto; 4-4 Scotch ditto; Printed Lawns; Black ditto; Gingham Lawns; Alpaca; French Bombazine; Bishop Lawn; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin; Cambric; Linen Lawn; Irish Linen; B. E. and Russia Diaper; 10-4 Linen Sheeting; Huckaback; Gentlemen's Linen Drill; Stockinet; Wellington Cord; Brown Linen; Paper Cambric; [illegible]; Nankeen Cottonades; Mosquito Netting; Canvass and Padding; Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Lawn Bonnets; Straw and Willow do.; Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Rio, Java and Maracaibo Coffee; Hyson and Black Tea; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; No. 3 Mackerel; No. 1 [illegible]; Cheese in boxes.

March 23. 3tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 15 cents [illegible].

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

DESIRABLE GOODS.

W. McINTYRE

OFFERS for sale, [illegible] bleached, brown, and white Linen Drillings; [illegible] Vestings; [illegible] Kentucky Jeans; [illegible] Nankins; [illegible] Apron Checks; Cotton [illegible] Gingham Lawns; [illegible] worsted and cotton Bareges; [illegible] Alpaca, silk Berage and Berage Scarfs; [illegible] Hose; Gloves; Hose; Ribbons; silk [illegible] sewing Silk; [illegible] Cotton, and Marseilles [illegible] Tassel.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Pocket and pen Knives; Knives and Forks; Carvers and Steels; Table and tea Spoons; Scissors; Pins; Needles; Sheep Shears; Reap Hooks; Scythe Blades; Drawing Knives; Cooper's Adze; Howells; Compasses; Axes; [illegible] Saws; [illegible] Augers; carpenters' brass Knob Locks; [illegible] till, and drawer Locks; cast steel [illegible] and cross cut Saws; Pots, Ovens, and Skillets, single Oven Lids; [illegible] Ovens [illegible].

—ALSO—

35 BBLS. MESS AND PRIME PORK.

Fayetteville, May 12, 1846. 10-tf

1000 Bushels CORN, for sale by

HALL & HALL.

Fayetteville, July 14. 19-tf

"Fever and Ague," and "Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture."

The Bane and the Antidote.

I HEREBY certify, that several persons under medical treatment for Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, within my observation and direct management, have been cured by the use of Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture, after every preparation of Peruvian Bark, Quinine, &c. &c. had been tried in vain.

NATHANIEL P. CAUSIN, M. D.,
Washington City, District Columbia.

Thousands of like certificates have from time to time been published.

1,500,000 cases of Fever and Ague have been cured by

ROWAND'S

"IMPROVED" TONIC MIXTURE!!!

Within Fifteen Years!!!

However startling this statement may at first appear, yet the fact may be demonstrated by the simple rule of three, for we estimate by reference to the "Manufactory Book" that Five Hundred Thousand Bottles have been made and distributed over the country during that period!!

Well, it is well known to the Agents, especially in the Western States, that whole families of 5 or 6 persons have been cured by one single bottle!—In a vast majority of instances one bottle has cured 1, 2, 3, and 4 persons! The average here would give three cases to every bottle! amounting to the astonishing number of 1,500,000 cases of this "hated companion" cured by this inestimable remedy!!

Now, "common sense" dictates the propriety of resorting at once to this old favorite, well-tried, and sterling remedy, and of avoiding all vulgar and insignificant mixtures.

Inventor and Proprietor, Dr. JOHN R. ROWAND, Philadelphia, Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.

☞ For sale by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville.

August 1, 1846. 22-6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and make immediate payment. He may be found at the Auction Store of A. M. Campbell, first door above the Cape Fear Bank. Mr. Campbell is authorised to receipt for me during my absence.

M. McKINNON.

July 27. 21-tf

TO PRESBYTERIANS.

☞ THE Presbytery of Fayetteville will meet, in Tirza Church, in the County of Cumberland, on Thursday, the 24th of September 1846, at 12 o'clock, M.

COLIN McIVER, Stated Clerk.

☞ The Synod of North Carolina will meet, in the Presbyterian Church, in the Town of Greensborough, in the County of Guilford, on Wednesday, the 30th of September 1846, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

COLIN McIVER, Stated Clerk.

August 7, 1846. 23-tf

THOMPSON'S MEXICO, &c.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MEXICO, by the Hon. Waddy Thompson, late U. S. Minister Plenipotentiary to that Court; price $2 50.

Also, Mysteries of the Backwoods, by Thorpe, 50 cents; Longfellow's Poems, 50; Liebeg's Agricultural Chemistry, 25; Carlyle's Sartar Resartus, 50; Scott's Infantry Tactics, 3 vols, $3.

For sale by

July 13. E J HALE.

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR

MALLETT & HUSKE.

April 20. 7tf

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME assortment of Fine CROCKERY, at retail, by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

April 6. 5-tf

FOR SALE.

24 HHDS. PRIME CUBA MOLASSES,
31 bags do. Rio COFFEE,
30 casks Fresh Thomaston LIME.

JOHN D. CAMERON.

June 8. 14-tf

NEW GOODS.

H. LEETE

IS NOW RECEIVING a beautiful selection of **Spring and Summer GOODS**, which he is prepared to sell as low as can be purchased in this market. Amongst his assortment may be found:—

Blue, black, invisible green, and brown broad Cloths; a great variety of Cassimeres and Vestings, latest styles; Gambroon; cotton and linen Drillings; Kentucky Jeans; Cottonades; brown Linen, &c.; Silks; Alpacas; Bombazines; worsted and crape Balzorines; embro'd Grenadines; Lawns; twilled, embro'd, and plain Ginghams; second and full mourning goods; Prints, all qualities and prices; Collars; Chemisetts; Scarfs; and cotton silk Hose; pink, blue, and blue-black Crape; crape Lisse; swiss and jaconet Muslins; col'd and black [illegible]; Pa's Cord; Shawls; black and white lace Veils; short and long Gloves; grass and corded Skirts; Edgings; swiss and jaconet Insertings; Shirtings; 4-4 and 10-4 Sheetings; silk Buttons; Bareges; Palm Leaf, Leghorn, Panama, and Fur Hats; lawn, straw, silk, florence, lace, and gimp Bonnets; large assortment of Artificials, Boquets, and Wreaths; Shades and Parasols; Umbrellas; Boots and Shoes; Family Groceries, and many articles not enumerated.

March 24, 1846. 3-tf

GREATER

"Reduction in the expenses of getting goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville, to the interior of North Carolina."

THE MERCHANTS'

Steam Boat Company,

Of Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKE this opportunity to inform Merchants [illegible] shipping goods by the way of the above named places, that they have made arrangements in Wilmington, to have all goods addressed to their care at that place, forwarded through FREE OF ALL CHARGES FOR STORAGE, DRAYAGE, WHARFAGE AND COMMISSIONS, when the funds are in hand to pay freight to Wilmington; when not, 10 per cent. on the freight bill will be charged.

And they further inform the public, that having spacious Warehouses on the bank of the river at this place, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to them at the above rates, FREE OF CHARGE OF COMMISSION. Goods can be stored at the river at a considerable saving of drayage up town, as shippers may wish.

This Company's [illegible] in connection with the [illegible] Line of Boats has been long and favorably known as safe and expeditious carriers on this river, and they hope to be so known for a long time to come.

And they remind [illegible] further, that this Company's [illegible] is sufficient to pay the expenses of running their Boats, and that they, consequently, ARE PREPARED, AND WILL FOLLOW UP, all and every concession made to the shipping public by any other Company on the Cape Fear River.

☞ The Merchants of this town can avail themselves of the arrangements in Wilmington, as they are intended alike for them as for Merchants of the interior.

Address all goods and letters to "The Merchants' Steam Boat Co." at Wilmington and Fayetteville.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH,
E. J. LILLY,
J. WADDILL, Jr.,
HENRY LILLY,
J. D. WILLIAMS,
H. L. MYROVER,
Merchants' Steam Boat Company.

March 19, 1846. 1-tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitations of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their benign influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, especially to the Poor.

This medicine has not been taken on trust: experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used: in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausea is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

THE LIFE OF

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,

BY Edward D. Mansfield, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio. In one volume, 12mo., fine Muslin Binding.

Just received, price $1 25, and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Also, a large Lithographic print of Gen. Scott, price $1.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.

June 20, 1845. 64tf

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

June 8. 14-tf

CAMPHINE LAMPS.

B. MURPHY & CO., No. 191 North 2d st., Philadelphia, respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, N. C. and surrounding country, that they are extensively engaged in manufacturing Lamps for burning Spirits of Turpentine, and they feel warranted in saying, that for half the money these Lamps will give double the light of any Oil or Lard Lamp. Each Lamp warranted to burn well.

☞ Read the following from the Washington correspondence of the Public Ledger, Philadelphia:

"B. Murphy & Co., 191 North 2d st., Philadelphia, exhibit a very superior Camphine Lamp of their latest improvement, which has overcome every objection heretofore urged against the Camphine Lamp. This Lamp is well adapted to halls, chambers, &c., and has been used for illuminating a part of the extensive halls of the National Fair."

These Lamps can be procured of T. S. Lutterloh, Esq., Fayetteville, where all in want are invited to call.

June 13, 1846. 15-3m

200 BUSHELS OF CORN,
For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.

June 9. 14tf

Fayetteville and Warsaw

STAGE LINE.

THE Subscriber having taken the management of the above line, flatters himself that by putting on a new Hack, better stock, and "travelling up," all who may give it a trial will be better pleased than heretofore.

Under the present arrangement, leave Fayetteville on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 4 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Warsaw in time to take the train for North or South.

Leave Warsaw Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, after the arrival of the train from both ways.

Passengers enter at Briggs's Hotel.

JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.

Fayetteville, May 2, 1846. 9tf

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

THE subscriber is Agent for the above Company, and will receive applications and give any information with regard to insurance.

R. W. HARDIE.

Fayetteville, May 30, 1846. 13-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

50 BAGS RIO COFFEE.
4 pipes pure French Brandy,
5 bbls. powdered and crush'd Sugar,
And for sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

June 15. 15-tf

THE NAUTILUS

MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE No. 58 WALL STREET.

AFTER mature deliberation, the Trustees have become convinced, and the experience of old established companies fully warrant the conclusion, that the advantages of Life Insurance on the *Mutual* plan, may be extended and diffused with greater convenience to a large class of contributors, and with equal security to all the assured, by requiring no greater amount of the premium to be paid in cash than the company will require to meet its engagements with promptitude and fidelity.

It has accordingly been determined that in all cases where the annual premium shall amount to $50, and 60 per cent. thereof shall have been paid in cash, an approved note may be given for the remaining 40 per cent., payable twelve months after date, bearing six per cent. interest. The interest to be paid annually, but the principal not to be called in unless the exigencies of the company require it, giving sixty days notice, and then only by assessments pro rata to the extent that may be required to meet the engagements of the company.

It is confidently anticipated that a system, the operation of which is so fair and equitable, so well calculated to place the benefits and blessings of Life Insurance within the reach of all, and at the same time enable each contributor to share equally and fully not only in its beneficent security, but also in its profits of accumulation, will meet, as it is believed to deserve, the favor and confidence of the public.

The particular advantages offered by this company are:

1. A guarantee capital.
2. An *annual* participation in the profits.
3. No individual responsibility beyond the amount of premium.
4. Those who insure for a less period than life, participate equally in the annual profits of the company.

The *Nautilus* company confines its business *exclusively* to Insurance on Lives, and all Insurance appertaining to Life.

The Rates of Insurance on One Hundred Dollars.

Age	One Year	Seven Years	For Life.	Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.
15	77	88	1 56	40	1 69	1 83	3 20
20	91	95	1 77	45	1 91	1 96	3 73
25	1 00	1 12	2 04	50	1 96	2 09	4 60
30	1 31	1 36	2 36	55	2 32	3 21	5 74
35	1 36	1 53	2 95	60	4 35	4 91	7 00

JAMES D. P. OGDEN, President.
A. M. MERCHANT, Vice President.
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

☞ The above Company have established an Agency in Fayetteville, and the undersigned are ready to receive propositions for the Insurance of Lives, and to furnish forms of Applications.

Dr. JAMES T. GILLIAM has been appointed the Medical Examiner of the Company.

Applications for Life Insurance in the Nautilus Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for Insurance against Fire, and also for Marine Risks in the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, if made to us, will be promptly attended to. Their rates are as low as any other good Companies.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

June 20, 1846. 16-tf

THE BRANDRETH PILLS,

AS a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In cholic and inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that, upon the first commencement of sickness, they may be at once resorted to. One dose then is better than a dozen after disease has become established in the system.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

June 20, 1846 16-6m

JUST RECEIVED,

DIRECT from the Factory, Rowland's Mill and Crosscut SAWS, warranted, and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Jan. 24, 1845. 95-tf

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

STEAMER EVERGREEN,

DRAWS 17 inches water, carries 750 bales Cotton. Shippers will do well to remember this, as low water may soon be expected.

REDUCTION

In the Expenses of getting Goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville to the interior of North Carolina.

THE Agents of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company take pleasure in informing the merchants of North Carolina, that they have made arrangements (where *funds* are in *hand* to pay the freights to Wilmington,) to receive and forward through that place, all goods entrusted to their care, FREE of charges for storage, drayage, wharfage and commissions; but when no funds are in hand, 10 per cent. on freights will be charged.

The facilities of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company for the transportation of Merchandize on the Cape Fear River, are greater than ever before possessed by any Company running Boats on this river, and very far superior to that possessed by any other Company now running boats between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

This Company have three Steamboats in first rate order, one of which draws but 17 inches water, and will carry freight equal to 750 bales of cotton. The Company have, in addition to the boats above named, six Lighters, suitable for low water, and to run in connection with the Steamboats.

We would respectfully invite all who desire to get their goods forward to Fayetteville expeditiously and safely and at very little expense, to consign their goods at Wilmington to

HALL & JOHNSON,
Agents for the Henrietta Steam Boat Co.

March 30, 1846. 4tf

☞ All letters directed to Hall & Johnson at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have due attention. All who desire to do so, may consign their goods to Hall & Johnson, Wilmington and Fayetteville, and due attention will be given them.

PRINTING.

THE Subscriber having procured a full supply of handsome NEW TYPE, is prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND PAMPHLET PRINTING in a better style than heretofore.

E. J. HALE.

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE AT THE OLD STAND, BUT NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage received, respectfully invites his old customers, and the public generally, to visit his establishment, and examine his assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

Which may be found in the Southwest corner of the Market Square.

Ever having in mind that the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling, he would say to all such as may want any thing in his line to give him a call, as I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only.

JNO. C. THOMSON.

Dec. 5, 1845. 88-tf

☞ N. B. Fur Skins of all kinds wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid.

J. C. T.

HOTCHKISS'S

VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.
A. Graham.
CUMBERLAND.
Col. Alex. Murchison.
Christopher Monroe.
Alex. Williams.
Col. A. S. McNeill.
Farquhard Smith.
John McDaniel.
John Evans.
J. W. Howell.
BLADEN.
Gen. James McKay.
Robert Melvin.
S. N. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
SAMPSON.
G. T. Barksdale.
Patrick Murphy.
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.
NEW HANOVER.
James Murphy.
Charles Henry.
ONSLOW.
Robert Aman.
GREENE.
Thomas Hooker.
GUILFORD.
Dr. Faulks.
LENOIR.
Thomas Rouse.
Jesse Lassiter.
John Willams, Esq.

JONES.
James McDaniel.
CRAVEN.
John Bryant.
COLUMBUS.
Lot Williamson.
ROBESON.
W. C. McNeill.
RICHMOND.
John C. McLaurin.
John L. Fairley.
ANSON.
A. Bauchum.
J. R. Reid, Millwright.
CASWELL.
J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
William Russell.
CHATHAM.
Cole & Brantly.
Smith & Pullen.
N. Clegg.
WAKE.
S. Bealy.
JOHNSTON.
J. T. Leach.
BEAUFORT.
B. Runyon.
—— Arnold.
PITT.
John Joiner.
Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
DUPLIN.
Lewis Herring.
James Jarman.
Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern,—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf

Life Assurance.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

No. 26, Cornhill, London.

CAPITAL £500,000, OR, $2,500,000.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

THIS institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to life assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid, (see table); also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

The remarkable success and increasing prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on the premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

EXAMPLES.

Age.	Sum.	Premium.	Year.	Bonus added	Bonus in cash	Permanent reduction of pr'm.	Sum ass'd may borrow on the policy.
60	$5000	$370 80	1835	$408 75	$500 21	$80 08	$2225
			1836	960 76	435 53	67 53	1987
			1839	828 00	370 45	55 76	1780
			1840	581 85	270 20	39 70	1483
			1841	555 56	347 50	37 54	1336

The division of profits is annual, and the next will be made in December of the present year.

UNITED STATES AGENCY.

For list of local directors, medical officers, tables of rates, and report of last annual meeting, (15th of May, 1846,) see the Society's pamphlet, to be obtained at their office, 74 Wall street, New York.

JACOB HARVEY,
Chairman of Local Board.
J. LEANDER STARR, *General Ag't.*
STARK & PEARCE, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 22, 1846. 19-2m

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received their *SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK*, consisting of a variety of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

Fashionable silk and fur Hats, Boots and Shoes, fine French embroidered, plain and chip Straw Bonnets, fashionable shape; double brim leghorn and palm-leaf Hats, &c., which will be sold low.

April 4, 1846. 6-tf

EDWIN GLOVER,

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

100,000 ACRES

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., Attorneys at Law.

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorized to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 75tf

"Health, the Poor Man's Riches, the Rich Man's Bliss."

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

AND VEGETABLE TONIC AND RESTORATIVE BITTERS.

THE thousands among us who use "Spencer's Vegetable Pills and Bitters, need not be told how high is the position which these invaluable preparations sustain with the public; nor of their great superiority over every other preparation in use as a family medicine; but for the benefit of those who have not used them, or who may be sceptical of their virtues, the proprietor will insert *one* of the many certificates which have been presented by those who have used them, and witnessed their salutary and beneficial effects upon others.

EXTRAORDINARY PROOFS OF THE EFFICACY OF SPENCER'S PILLS & RESTORATIVE BITTERS.

Letter from Dr. Wardling, of S. C. dated
CHARLESTON, S. C. May 3, 1845.

DR. SPENCER—Dear Sir—Having come to this place from the interior of this State to obtain a supply of Medicines to use in my practice, and not finding your Tonic and Restorative Bitters here, I have thought best to write you for a supply. I am now in want of 200 boxes of your Pills and 300 bottles of the Bitters, and wish you to send them immediately to the care of the Rail Road Agent at Columbia, and I can get them from him. I shall be out of my present supply before they can possibly arrive. I prescribe about 40 or 50 boxes of the Pills per month, and about 70 or 80 bottles of the Bitters. It would undoubtedly be a satisfaction for you to know that with your Pills and Bitters I have cured seven obstinate cases of Piles which had resisted every other remedy that had been prescribed. The first was my own case, of about 4 years standing, which not only baffled my own skill but that of two other Physicians who advised with me. I only took the Pills at bed time in sufficient quantity to move the bowels, not less than once nor more than twice the next day; and only one tablespoon full of the Bitters twice a day, about half an hour before meals. I continued this course for three weeks and found myself cured of a most unpleasant and troublesome disease.

I then ordered my patients to take the medicine in the same way. Some of them however were cured in one half the time I was myself. Since I commenced prescribing the Pills and Bitters I have cured 4 patients of Scrofula, 8 or 9 of Rheumatism, more than a dozen cases of Chills and Fever of long standing and some 15 or 20 cases of Dyspepsia, besides a great number of Sick Head-Ache, Weakness of the Stomach and general debility.

I would add, that I have always been opposed to Patent Medicines generally, and I should never have recommended yours in my practice had it not been for the remarkable cure of my own case first. This convinced me that the Pills and Bitters must possess very superior virtues; and in justice to the Medicine, I will say, that in a practice of 13 years I have never become acquainted with a Medicine so pleasant and mild in its action, that was at the same time so powerful in curing diseases.

I am yours, Respectfully, G. WARDLING, M. D.

The above invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville by Sam'l J. Hinsdale, Druggist.

June 6, 1846. 14-3m

CORN.

1000 BUSHELS CORN, in lots to suit purchasers

J. & T. WADDILL.

July 28, 1846. 21tf

MONUMENTAL

Marble Factory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his fellow citizens and the public in general, that he has opened (nearly opposite the Post Office,) a FACTORY of the above description, where orders for Monuments, Tomb or Grave Stones, of any description, will meet every attention. From his experience in the business, he believes himself competent to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE LAUDER.

Fayetteville, July 1846. 19-6mp

OREGON HOTEL.

MRS. FOSTER will continue to keep this House as a House of Entertainment for Travellers and private Boarders, and hopes, by efforts to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

July 1.—18tf

FIRE-INSURANCE,

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Store recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ **Tin Baking Apparatus, of an** entirely new pattern.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO.,

No. 9 North Front Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to
Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co. } Fayetteville,
J. D. Williams, Esq., } N. C.
E. J. Hale, Esq., }
Wm. G. Webb, Esq., Agent for the Richmond Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.
M. Townsend, Esq., Agent for the Marlborough Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale about **Four Hundred Acres of Pine Land,** situated in Bladen county, on the East side of the Cape Fear, within a mile and a half and three miles of the river. Said Land is well suited to the Turpentine, Tar, and Timber business.

For further information and terms, apply to the Subscriber.

FRED'K B. GAUSE.

Bladen county, April 8, 1846. 6tf

FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Building Lots, joining Mr. Ray's new Brick Store. The half will be about 42 feet front on Hay Street.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Jan. 13, 1846. 93-tf

4,100 ACRES OF

VALUABLE LAND,

On the waters of Deep River, Chatham county,

FOR SALE.

BEING too old and feeble to attend to concerns of such magnitude, I hereby offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms, the following very valuable Property, viz:

Egypt, the Plantation on which I reside, containing about 3,000 acres—900 of which are cleared, and 100 more in process of clearing. Of these, 500 acres are low grounds, but so situated as to suffer but little from overflow. Fifty dollars would cover all losses from damage of this kind, for the whole period of 18 years that I have owned the Plantation. There can be 1200 acres of cleared Land on the Farm, and no parts of it more than 1¼ miles from the Homestead. There is a great diversity of soil in this Tract, which enables the owner to grow any crop he chooses, suitable to the climate. It is peculiarly adapted to the culture of small grain and Tobacco, as is evidenced by my Crops. The Farm is cultivated under the three-shift system, and is well drained with open, covered and horizontal ditches; and the whole is under a good fence, with all the buildings necessary for a Farm of this extent. In addition to the ordinary buildings, there is a Granary that will hold 1500 bushels of Wheat in the Sheaf, and contains, beside, a fine Thresher, Crusher and Corn-sheller. There is, also, a capital Gin House, with Screws, &c. Also, a good Smoke House, and a Store building, eligibly situated for Country trade.—There is, in addition, a Toll Bridge across Deep River, and the half of a fine water privilege on the River, for a Mill or Factory. And to crown the whole, it is convenient to Mills and a Market, has a fine range for Cattle and Hogs, and cannot be surpassed for health. The Plantation is uniformly admired by Travellers, and is said to be the best and handsomest Farm between Raleigh and the Mountains.

There are growing on this Plantation 1500 choice Apple Trees.

☞ I will sell this Farm on a long credit, if the debt be made perfectly secure, and the interest punctually paid, annually. A small payment only will be required, when the deeds are executed.

It may be asked why it is that I offer such valuable property for sale? I answer, in addition to the fact of my growing infirmities, that I have but one son that is a Farmer, and he has removed to Mississippi, where I wish to send my negroes.

I will also sell Stock and Provisions, and Plantation implements to the purchaser.

PETER EVANS.

Egypt, Chatham County, } 18-3m
June, 1846. }

N. B. Wishing to quit the Mercantile business, whether or not I sell my Lands, I offer for sale my Stock of Goods now on hand. I will rent my Store—a first rate stand for business, as my books will show—and will board the person purchasing the Goods in my family.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply to me, personally, at Egypt, or address me by letter, to Pittsboro', Chatham County.